AN

IMPARTIAL

JOURNAL

OF A

DETACHMENT

FROM THE

BRIGADE OF FOOT GUARDS,

COMMENCING

25th FEBRUARY, 1793,

AND ENDING

9th MAY, 1795.

BY ROBERT BROWN,

CORPORAL IN THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

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TO

MAJOR-GENERAL LAKE.

SIR,

THE very high honor that you have conferred by permitting me to dedicate the following work to a Gentleman and a General of your great and well-known abilities, will always command my moſt grateful acknowledgements, as under ſuch a protector the numerous imperfections therein contained will be the more readily excuſed.

To you, Sir, as our firſt Commander under his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, we have been long taught to pay the moſt cheerful obedience; but we can with the greateſt propriety and juſtice ſay more, namely, that ſuch obedience was not paid to you merely as a General, and our Commander, but as our FATHER; not only to one whoſe authority extended over our perſons, but to one who

who poſſeſſed our warmeſt affections; to one whoſe preſence never failed to infuſe with an irreſiſtible power, a ſpirit of cheerfulneſs and ardour into every heart: every hardſhip was deſpiſed, while we beheld you ſharing it with us; and no danger, in whatever ſhape it might appear, was dreaded while you were our leader.

The joyful acclamations with which you were received after a ſhort abſence at Courtray; and the pleaſure and ſatisfaction which evinced itſelf publicly, on every ſimilar occaſion, throughout the brigade, may prevent the ſmalleſt degree of adulation from being imputed to ſo humble an individual as,

SIR,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

Your moſt obliged,

Moſt obedient,

And moſt devoted humble Servant,

ROBERT BROWN.

Windſor,
September, 1795.

PREFACE.

THE following pages being originally written for my own private amuſement, were never intended to meet the public eye, until ſome time after the brigade returned to England, when, at the inſtance of a number of my friends, I was induced, at length, to ſubmit them to the preſs.

As there is a kind of ſecret pleaſure in contemplating paſt ſcenes of danger and diſtreſs, when the mind is at reſt and quiet, this ſmall tract may be acceptable to many of thoſe who ſhared in the troubles therein deſcribed, as it will bring to

their remembrance a number of incidents which they had probably forgot. To others, it may ſerve to correct the wide miſrepreſentations that have been induſtriouſly circulated, either through ignorance or prejudice; for however ſome may boaſt of the veracity of their information, yet thoſe who were preſent in the ſcenes of action are the beſt able to judge of the correctneſs of ſuch a performance.

I have taken notice, as often as opportunity offered, of every other regiment or corps in the Britiſh army who were engaged in any particular action; at the ſame time many circumſtances may have occurred among them worthy of remark, which, on account of their diſtance and my private ſituation, I could not poſſibly come at the knowledge of. The names of the ſeveral poſts we occupied, and the

time of taking or leaving them, may be depended upon.

The reader is not to expect to find here the eloquent productions of learning, nor the glowing effuſions of fancy; but a plain, ſimple narrative of facts, which were generally minuted down on the evening of the day on which they took place, or the firſt opportunity afterwards.

All party influence is totally excluded. No circumſtance whatever is concealed to favour the one, nor aggravated to pleaſe the other; but are, according to the information collected on the ſpot, related preciſely as they took place.

Windſor,
Sept. 19, 1795.

AN IMPARTIAL

JOURNAL,

&c.

ABOUT this time, the French army under the command of General Dumourier, ſpreading their baneful influence, as well as their arms, over all Weſt Flanders, into which they found very eaſy admiſſion, proceeded with rapid ſtrides towards Holland, the invaſion of which Dumourier had openly avowed. 1793 Feb.

His Majeſty being bound by a defenſive treaty of alliance, was under the neceſſity of ſending a number of troops to

Feb. aſſiſt the Dutch againſt the common enemy, whoſe principles and ſecret combinations, as well as outward profeſſion, militated againſt every government in Europe.

20th. Orders were iſſued that the three firſt battalions of foot guards ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for foreign ſervice. The companies were by the firſt augmentation to conſiſt of four ſerjeants, four corporals, two drummers, and ſeventy-one privates.

21ſt. Nothing extra.

22d. Nothing extra.

23d. It not being found convenient to complete the companies to the firſt eſtabliſhment, it was ordered that the number of privates ſhould be fifty-ſix.

24th. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter ordered that the brigade commanded for foreign ſervice, ſhould be ready to march from the Parade in St. James's Park, the next morning at ſix o'clock, to Greenwich, in order to embark on board the tranſports provided for that purpoſe.

His

His Majeſty having appointed his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York commander in chief of the Britiſh forces for foreign ſervice, Major-General Lake was appointed to command the brigade of guards. Feb.

The brigade paraded in the Park, and after being reviewed by his Majeſty, marched to Greenwich, and embarked from the Hoſpital ſtairs. His Majeſty was preſent at the embarkation. 25th.

This detachment conſiſted now of four battalions, the grenadier companies, viz. two from the 1ſt regiment, and one from each of the others, being formed into a ſeparate battalion, under the command of Colonel Leigh of the 3d regiment.

Weighed anchor and dropped down the river to the Nore. 26th.

Remained at anchor. 27th.

Weighed anchor and put to ſea, under the convoy of two frigates, viz. the Lizard, Captain Williams, and the Racehorſe, Captain ——.

March. 1ſt. Early in the morning a ſtrong gale of wind came on, and the firſt land we diſcovered was a point a little to the north of Helvoetſluys; about 9 o'clock a Dutch pilot came on board, and adviſed our captain to ſtand a little to the ſouthward; which advice he following, inſtead of anchoring in a ſafe and commodious place, run the ſhip upon a lee ſhore, the wind blowing very ſtrong upon the land.

2d. Nothing extra.

3d. Nothing extra.

4th. Having got all things in readineſs, the 3d regiment diſembarked about noon, at Helvoetſluys, where they remained ſome time, and at Brill; the reſt of the brigade going on board of ſcouts, in order to proceed by water to Dort.

5th. Proceeded up the river Maeſe; this country is almoſt all covered with water, and banks are raiſed for foot paſſengers along the ſides of the river and canals.

6th. Arrived at Dort, which is an exceeding beautiful town; it is about three miles in circumference, but of no great ſtrength, there

there being no works to defend it. Canals are cut all through the town, on which the ſhipping go to any part of it. The ſtreets are regular and kept remarkably clean, as well as the outſide of their houſes, which they are continually waſhing. March.

But if we were ſtruck with the neat appearance and cleanlineſs of the ſtreets, and outſide of the houſes, we were much more ſo upon ſeeing the inſide, where every article of furniture, whether for uſe or ornament, is kept in a ſtate of cleanlineſs and regularity far exceeding any thing we have been accuſtomed to ſee in England. The country round the town is very pleaſant, being covered with gentlemen's ſeats and delightful gardens, watered by ſmall rivulets cut from the rivers and canals.

Two fine yachts were moored here, on board of which the Duke of York and the Prince of Orange ſlept.

Three companies of the 3d regiment after diſembarking marched to Brill, and

March. four companies to Helvoet, where they remained till the 25th, when they were relieved by the 14th foot, and ſat off to join the brigade.

Brill is a very beautiful and ſtrong fortreſs, ſurrounded with ſtrong ramparts and a deep wet ditch; there are upwards of 100 pieces of ordnance mounted upon the ſeveral batteries. Canals are cut from the river, which ſpread themſelves in branches through different parts of the town.

27th. In conſequence of an order of his Royal Highneſs, the commander in chief, the brigade commenced drawing bread in lieu of bread money; one pound and a half each man per day. Proviſions of every kind are remarkably cheap here, and the inhabitants ſhew a great deal of kindneſs and reſpect for our army in general.

30th. A light company was formed from the brigade, and put under the command of Lieut. Col. Perryn, but attached to the grenadier battalion, which was now called the

the flank battalion, and conſiſted of five companies. April.

The brigade of guards, with a detachment of artillery, received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark, with all their baggage, &c. on Monday morning next at day-break.

His Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to make a preſent of ſix pounds of beef for each man, being proviſion for four days.

The brigade, except four companies of the 3d regiment, embarked for Bergen-op-Zoom, which four companies followed five days after. 1ſt.

In ſailing for Bergen-op-Zoom we paſſed cloſe under Williamſtadt, which place the enemy had laid ſiege to, but retreated ſome time before.

Bergen-op-Zoom is thought to be as ſtrong a fortification as any in Europe; beſides the great ſtrength of its works, and the vaſt command it has of the water, being the principal quay of the river Scheldt, it is remarkable for its ſtrong and extenſive bomb-proofs, which are

April. ſaid to be capable of containing 100,000 men. The town itſelf is but inconſiderable, though the works extend about three miles in circumference; the garriſon conſiſted of Dutch troops, the Britiſh were quartered in the town.

9th. About two o'clock in the morning the brigade received orders to embark, and proceed with all poſſible expedition to Antwerp; the artillery to proceed by land. Accordingly, the men and baggage being embarked, we ſet ſail up the river, and about two o'clock, P. M. caſt anchor in ſight of Antwerp.

A conſiderable fleet of Dutch and Engliſh men of war, with frigates, gunboats, &c. lay in the river; and as we ſailed through them they ſaluted his Royal Highneſs, as alſo ſome batteries on the river ſide.

10th. About two o'clock P. M. we landed on the weſt ſide of the river, Antwerp being on the eaſt ſide; and, after receiving two days biſcuit, marched about three o'clock, and paſſed the 53d and

37th

37th regiments in cantonments; about six o'clock arrived at Bovern, where we were quartered forty or fifty in a house. April.

The face of this country appears very different from Holland; instead of vast sheets of water and marshy ground, we beheld a country covered with universal verdure, in woods and fields beautifully variegated.

Halted. 12th.

Marched at seven o'clock in the morning; our column consisted of the brigade of guards, and that of the line, with the artillery; and arrived at Lokeron, a considerable town on the river Durme, ten miles from Ghent. This day we passed through St. Nicholas, on the main road from Antwerp to Ghent, containing a great number of schools for youth of both sexes; two roads cross each other in the center of the town, and on each road, before you approach the center a considerable way, the houses, which are very elegant, divide, and form a vast circle, which 13th.

April. which has a very magnificent appearance.

14th. Marched at ſeven o'clock, and arrived at Ghent at one P. M.

This day our attention was engaged by a great number of ſmall buildings, differing very much both in ſize and elegance, erected at almoſt every croſs-road, or place particularly conſpicuous; wherein is ſet up either a crucifix, or an image of the Virgin with her Son in her arms, but chiefly the latter; at which places all ſolitary paſſengers pay their devotions, and at ſome is an iron box for the reception of their charity.

Ghent is a large town, upwards of eight miles in circumference, ſituated on the river Scheldt; and alſo the Lys, which latter loſes itſelf in a number of canals, branching out to the north and weſt.

There are ſome remains of a wall and ditch in ſome places here, and alſo of a citadel; but it never was of any great ſtrength, and is now in a ſtate of total

decay: ſome of the churches are very large, and contain ſome paintings of conſiderable reputation. April.

The barracks of St. Peter's are the moſt commodious we have yet ſeen, forming an ample ſquare, with piazzas and a gallery all round; the rooms above and below being fitted up for the accommodation of eight men each, the whole being able to contain about 1600 men.

Our troops were quartered in the town, and the people behaved very kind to us.

Halted. 15th.

This morning the army, having got on board different ſcouts, proceeded up the canal to Bruges. It ſnowed very much during our paſſage, which, crowded as we were, made it very diſagreeable. 16th.

Landed at Bruges about ſeven o'clock in the morning. This is a fine little town, and has a briſk trade by means of its vicinity to Oſtend. Proviſions of every kind very reaſonable. Some ſmall remains of a fortification appear round 17th.

the

April. the town, but no care is taken of it, nor any guns mounted.

18th. Halted.

19th. Marched at one in the morning for Thielt, at which place we arrived about ten in the evening; quartered in the town.

The face of this country is very pleaſant, abounding with fir trees.

20th. Marched at ten o'clock in the morning, and about five o'clock P. M. arrived at Courtray, diſtance about ſixteen miles; country very pleaſant and fruitful.

Courtray is a fine populous town, ſituated on the river Lys; a kind of a mud wall and wet ditch, of no conſequence, is all the defence it has: the enemy evacuated this town juſt before we entered, as they did moſt of the places we lately paſſed. The country here is more open and free from wood, though the ſoil is very rich and produces fine crops. There is no remarkable building in this town; the market-place is confuſed and irregular, a building of ſeveral houſes ſtanding

in

in the middle of it. This town forms the northern point of a triangle with Tournay and Liſle. April.

Marched at ſeven o'clock A. M. and about four P. M. arrived at Tournay. 23d.

Tournay is a large populous town, defended by an ancient ſtone wall and a ditch; the citadel is well ſituated by nature, and was eſteemed a maſter-piece of art; but this, as well as the reſt of the fortifications, is in a ſtate of decay.

This is one of the principal magazines for the Britiſh army, on account of the eaſy navigation of the Scheldt.

The great church here is finely ornamented with marble, and very fine ſculpture, though but few paintings of any conſiderable merit. The ſeveral ornaments and veſſels pertaining to their worſhip here are very rich, and have a ſplendid appearance, which to us, whoſe mode of worſhip conſiſts leſs in external grandeur, appears new, and is viewed with no ſmall degree of curioſity.

This

April. 25th. This day we removed our quarters from Tournay to the village of Orcq, about two miles on the Liſle road, at which place we were cantoned in barns, or as the ſituation of the place would permit; the enemy's advanced poſts coming within five miles of Tournay, a camp of Auſtrian cavalry and Pruſſian infantry laying a little on our left.

29th. A great number of Hanoverian cavalry arrived at Tournay, under the command of Prince Erneſt Auguſtus, brother to our Royal Duke.

30th. This day a conſiderable number of Hanoverian infantry arrived.

May. 1ſt. About midnight the army was ordered under arms, and it was thought ſome ſudden attack was to be made; but in conſequence of the wetneſs of the night, and badneſs of the roads, we returned again about two o'clock this morning.

This afternoon the Pruſſians ſtruck their tents and marched off; a heavy cannonade was heard all day, which was ſuppoſed to be the allies inveſting Condé.

A ſmart

A ſmart ſkirmiſh took place early this morning, between ſome Auſtrian cavalry and the enemy, wherein the former had the advantage. May. 2d.

Three regiments of Hanoverian cavalry came from Tournay, and encamped behind our cantonments.

Several ſkirmiſhes took place every day between the advanced picquets, but of no conſequence.

The enemy having ſtrongly entrenched themſelves in the woods of St. Amand, reinforced by the greateſt part of General Dampier's army, which had been encamped at the ſtrong poſt of Famars, made a general attack on General Clairfait's poſts, at the abbey of Vicogne and the wood of St. Amand, but were repulſed with great loſs. 8th.

The Auſtrians and Pruſſians having ſuſtained the firſt attack, the Britiſh, under the command of the Duke of York, marched about one o'clock this morning, as a reſerve, till we arrived at the Pruſſian camp at Maulde, where we halted a conſiderable

May. ſiderable time. The action was now become general, from Condé to the Scarpe, and a dreadful cannonade was heard from every quarter. After we had halted ſome time, we advanced through the town of St. Amand, on the Chauſſee, to Valenciennes, the Coldſtream battalion being advanced a conſiderable time before us, to reinforce the Pruſſians. The flank battalion ſoon after was ordered for the ſame purpoſe to another place. The two remaining battalions no ſooner had paſſed through the town, than they met a great number of wounded, both of the Pruſſians and Coldſtream; that battalion having ſuffered conſiderably, being led up againſt a battery, and then forced to abandon it. Enſign Howard, of the Coldſtream, who carried the colours, and a ſerjeant-major and two ſerjeants, were wounded, and ſeventy-three rank and file killed, wounded, and miſſing.

This was the firſt time the Britiſh guards were engaged, and by their courage and

and intrepidity gained a conſiderable ſhare in the glory of that day, when the enemy was totally routed, and took refuge at their ſtrong camp at Famars. May.

The Auſtrians had upwards of 500 killed and wounded, and the Pruſſians 300.

About ſeven o'clock this morning, we advanced a conſiderable way towards the enemy, who had not yet left the wood: we halted ſome time near the Abbey Vicogne, we then returned towards St. Amand, and lay on the road that night. 9th.

Early this morning, the Auſtrians and Pruſſians attacked the rear of the flying Carmagnols; ſoon after which we had intelligence that the enemy had been drove entirely off with great ſlaughter, and a number taken priſoners. We were ordered to return to our cantonments where we arrived this evening. 10th.

Nothing extra. 11th.

This day we fired a feu de joie on account of our late victories. 12th.

May. Nothing extra.

13th. A conſiderable number of Engliſh
14th. light cavalry arrived at Tournay.

15th. Nothing extra.

16th. Nothing extra.

17th. Nothing extra.

18th. Received orders to march the next morning at ſix o'clock.

19th. Marched at ſix o'clock through Tournay, on the road towards Valenciennes; and about twelve o'clock arrived at a ſmall village called Briuelle, where we were quartered two or three companies at a houſe. Our column conſiſted of the brigade of foot guards, the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments, and a great number of Hanoverian infantry. The Hanoverian and Britiſh light cavalry covered our rear.

20th. Marched at five o'clock in the morning, and about one P. M. halted, and pitched our tents for the firſt time. Prince Cobourg viewed us this day as we paſſed along, marching by him in ſlow time.

Head

Head quarters were at a village called Baſſing, a fine country all around, with fine crops on the ground. May.

Halted to refreſh the troops. 21ſt.

According to the orders we received, we ſtruck our tents at ten and marched at eleven o'clock A. M.; and after a very fatiguing march, on account of the frequent halting of the army, in making the proper diſpoſition for the intended attack next day, we arrived at a fine plain, near which was the Auſtrian camp of Quiverain: our camp ground was marked out, but we ſoon received orders to be in readineſs to march at 11 o'clock that ſame night. Having dreſſed ſome victuals as time and place would admit, we marched about midnight, with the greateſt ſilence and circumſpection; paſt the Auſtrian camp towards the enemy. 22d.

This day the French were forced from their ſtrong camp at Famars, on which occaſion the left wing of the allied army, commanded by the Duke of York, eminently 23d.

May. nently diſtinguiſhed itſelf. About one o'clock in the morning we halted, and lay upon our arms two hours, giving time for the other parts of the army to make their ſeveral movements; a great number of Auſtrian cavalry and infantry paſſing by us; we moved forward again about three o'clock, and about four the ſeveral diſpoſitions for a general attack being made, it commenced about five, and with ſuch ſpirit and reſolution, on the part of the allied army, that the enemy ſoon gave way in every quarter, and retreated to Valenciennes.

No general engagement took place, but ſeveral partial ſkirmiſhes at the detached redoubts of the enemy, which were attacked and defended with much bravery on both ſides.

The troops which diſplayed their valour and activity moſt, were the Hanoverian flying artillery, with the Britiſh light cavalry, and thoſe of the ſeveral other nations, as the nature of the engagement,

gagements were chiefly adapted to their mode of warfare, in purſuing a flying enemy in an open country, where very few impediments occur to obſtruct their progreſs. May. 23d.

It was a glorious ſight, as the morning was ſerene and clear, to ſee the line of battle formed for an extent of ſeveral miles; in one place ſquadrons of cavalry charging each other in full career, in another the enemy flying and our's purſuing, with the flying artillery, diſplaying all the ſkill and dexterity peculiar to themſelves; and the brigade of guards was ſo ſituated in the morning, that they could behold almoſt the whole ſcene of action at one view.

The loſs on our ſide was very ſmall, conſidering the importance and commanding ſituation of the hill of Famars, which was alſo defended with redoubts ſo advantageouſly ſituated, that a determined body of troops might have defended it againſt a much ſuperior force.

May. We lay on the ground without our tents this night, which was exceſſive cold. The foreign troops plundered wherever they came, without hinderance, and generally deſtroyed what they could not take away: but the Britiſh were always ſtrictly forbidden to plunder.

24th. About three o'clock in the morning we ſtood to our arms, his Royal Highneſs the Duke riding along the line, to ſee the troops get under arms. As we paſſed Famars, we ſaw on the top of the hill in the centre of the grand redoubt, the monument erected to the memory of the French General Dampier, who was killed by a cannon ball the 8th of May, ſaid to be from the Britiſh artillery; his thigh was ſhot off cloſe to his groin:—it was raiſed ten or twelve feet high, with three ſides of painted canvas, with inſcriptions in praiſe of their late commander in chief, and expreſſive of the prevailing ſentiments of that nation; above it aroſe the common badge of their triumph, the Tree of Liberty,

Liberty, ſurmounted with the Cap in proper ſtile; it was ſuffered to remain uninjured by our troops. It is ſaid he was threatened to loſe his head if he did not take poſſeſſion of St. Amand that day on which he was killed. May.

Valenciennes and Condé being now left uncovered, the ſiege of the firſt was begun in form, and the latter more cloſely inveſted.

A heavy cannonade which commenced yeſterday ſtill continued, from the out-works of Valenciennes, particularly on the Pruſſian army, who made near approaches to the north ſide of the town; in the mean time meaſures were taken to commence a cloſe ſiege. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York had the chief command of the beſieging army, and Prince Cobourg that of the covering army. 25th.

This is a fine, open, fertile country, delightfully variegated with gentle riſing hills, and pleaſant vallies; in one of

May. 25th. which lies Valenciennes on the river Scheldt. This river waſhes the north-weſt part of the town, where there are alſo ſome marſhy ground, which might retard the approach of an enemy; but the other ſide, viz. the ſouth-eaſt, is a dry, chalky ſoil, and more level: here the chief ſcene of action during the ſiege was carried on: the trenches extending from near the river ſide on the eaſt, to Marley, a conſiderable village, with a fine piece of water on the ſouth: in this village a great number of the enemy made a ſtand, it being under the cannon of the town.

A conſiderable quantity of firelocks, pouches, and other warlike inſtruments, were found in the houſes of the country people.

Every houſe was plundered in a moſt unfeeling manner, by the Auſtrians and others of the foreign troops; whoſe hardened hearts, neither the entreaties of old age, the tears of beauty, the cries of children,

children, nor all the moving ſcenes of the moſt accumulated diſtreſs, can touch with pity; nor do they content themſelves with taking whatever may be uſeful to them, but deſtroy whatever they cannot carry away. It would ſeem the Auſtrians are not allowed by their laws to plunder in ſuch a degree; for this day one of their officers detected a ſoldier plundering a poor woman's houſe of all ſhe had, when, moved with compaſſion, he ordered him to deſiſt: but he refuſing, the officer drew his ſword and killed him inſtantly on the ſpot. May.

Early this morning our troops began a heavy bombardment on the village of Marley, in which a number of French lay; it was ſoon ſet on fire, and continued burning the whole day. It could expect no other fate, as it lay between the town and the lines of our encampment. 26th.

Several movements took place in the army, the Auſtrians taking their poſt on the right, next the river, the Britiſh on the 27th.

May. the left, and the other auxiliaries between. The head quarters are at Eſtraux, and the left of the Britiſh reaches as far as the heights of Famars. The Pruſſians, with ſome other troops, occupies the north ſide of the river.

28th. The enemy was very quiet this morning, but in the afternoon ſeveral large pieces of ordnance were fired from the town.

29th. Nothing extra.

30th. This day a great number of ſhot and ſhells were fired from the town.

31ſt. The enemy were very quiet during the day, but at night a great number of ſhot was fired, as our piquets advanced pretty near their out-works.

June. 1ſt. A heavy cannonading was heard towards Condé, which is inveſted by General Clairfait's army.

2d. About ten o'clock at night a working party from the brigade of guards, and the brigade of the line, conſiſting of about 300 men, and a ſtrong covering party, marched towards the town, and under the direc-

tion

tion of the engineer, began the entrench- June.
ments; the Auſtrians at the ſame time firing according to their ſtrength. The enemy were apprized of it, and fired a great deal; they alſo threw a number of light balls, with very good judgment; but before three o'clock, each party had made a cover ſufficient for their own ſecurity.

At night, the working parties, &c. as 3d.
laſt night. The Pruſſians amuſe them pretty well on the north ſide of the town, as there is often a heavy firing heard on that ſide.

There are three of our royal family preſent here at this time, viz. his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, their Royal Highneſſes Prince Erneſt Auguſtus, and Prince Adolphus. The weather gets very ſultry, but the heavieſt part of our duty is always at night. Several ſkirmiſhes happen between our advanced piquets and the enemy, who ſometimes ſally out of their works, but nothing has been done of any conſequence.

We

June. 4th. We hear that this morning a convoy, conſiſting of ſeveral waggons loaded with proviſions and ammunition, are taken from the enemy by our troops. It was deſigned to be thrown into Valenciennes, but came too late.

The enemy has been very quiet this day; very little firing.

This being his Majeſty's birth day, was not obſerved in any public manner, except in uncaſing and diſplaying our regimental colours.

5th. The whole of this day a heavy cannonade was heard from Condé. In the evening the enemy attempted to reach our encampments with their ſhots and ſhells, but without being able; a ſhell, however, reached to within a very ſmall diſtance of the Coldſtream quarter guard.

6th. The enemy have been very quiet this day, hardly a gun has been heard.

7th. The enemy are very quiet; no cannon has been fired from the town, but they are continually coming out of their batteries at night, firing ſmall ſhot upon our piquets,

piquets, which are near them. We have a redoubt with three pieces of cannon mounted on it, which commands the ground near the town, and prevents them from coming much out in the day. June.

The enemy very quiet; no firing heard this day. 8th.

Several guns were fired from the town this afternoon, but did no damage. About ten o'clock at night ſeveral ſhells were ſeen in the air towards Condé. 9th.

Changed our poſition in the line of encampment this afternoon; during the march of the regiments, the French fired ſeveral ſhots at us, but without effect. 10th.

The enemy were very quiet, very little firing heard during the courſe of the day. 11th.

A good deal of ſkirmiſhing between the advanced piquets this morning, but with little loſs on either ſide. 12th.

In the afternoon they fired very heavy on our batteries, and videts; notwithſtanding our work goes on briſkly, and many

June. many batteries, and the entrenchments are in great forwardneſs. Several of their ſhot fell very near our videts; one horſe was killed, but the rider was not hurt, and ſome ſhot fell not far from our encampment: they continued firing all this afternoon, till darkneſs put an end to it.

13th. The enemy fired ſeveral pieces of heavy ordnance from the town this morning.

His Royal Highneſs, the commander in chief, ordered, that a working party, conſiſting of 750 men, under the command of a field officer, from the brigade of Britiſh infantry, ſhould parade this evening on the right of the Britiſh encampment: they aſſembled about half paſt ſix o'clock, and marched about eight, with a covering party of 500 men, compoſed of light dragoons, Auſtrian heavy cavalry, and Hanoverian grenadiers; they marched towards our works, and immediately began to open the trenches upon the town: the enemy were very quiet during the night.

This

This morning they began very early to annoy our men at work, by throwing a great number of ſhells and ſhot towards the entrenchments and batteries which we had conſtructed during the night. A number of their ſhells burſt cloſe to our men, who, though they were very little accuſtomed to ſuch viſitors, ſoon learned to evade them, by clapping down flat on the ground until they burſt. June. 14th.

The working party that went out laſt night, were relieved this morning about ſix o'clock, by another of the ſame ſtrength; they kept working, and the enemy continued firing at ſmall intervals during the courſe of this day. There were above 4000 men at work, including Auſtrians, Britiſh, Hanoverians, &c.

The enemy threw a vaſt number of ſhells in the night at our trenches, which are now in great forwardneſs; they are wide and deep enough for ammunition waggons to paſs and repaſs unſeen by the enemy.

An

June. An officer of the Auſtrians was killed this day by the burſting of a ſhell in the trenches: an officer of 37th regiment was alſo wounded by a ſhell.

None of the Britiſh were killed, although ſeveral were wounded this day; but a number of the Hanoverian infantry were killed and wounded.

15th. The enemy continued firing without intermiſſion this day; two men of the 1ſt regiment of guards were wounded this morning by a ſhell; alſo one of the 14th regiment, but not to appearance mortal. Conſidering the amazing number of ſhells and ſhot they threw, and the number of men at work, it is very providential that ſo few are hurt by them.

During the night, the firing was kept up with the ſame degree of vigour, but no hurt was ſuſtained on our part during the whole night.

The working parties are relieved twice during the twenty-four hours, namely, in the morning, and evening, and the covering party once, viz. in the evening.

Duty runs very hard at preſent with us, June.
having ſcarcely one night in bed, but the ſoldiers perform every part of their duty with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs.

A ſurgeon and mate attend conſtantly in the depots behind the trenches, for the purpoſe of dreſſing the wounded men.

His Royal Highneſs frequently viſits the trenches in perſon, and ſeems much pleaſed with the alertneſs of the men at work.

This morning an officer of the Auſ- 16th.
trian engineers was wounded in the head, in two different places, by a ſhell; a ſoldier of the light infantry was alſo wounded in the knee. No material damage was done during the day, and they remained very quiet all the night.

In the morning commenced a heavy 17th.
cannonade, which was as briſkly anſwered by an Auſtrian battery towards the poſt of Mount Anzin.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the enemy began a terrible cannonade on our trenches, on the left towards the vil-

June. lage of Marley, under cover of which ſome hundreds of them ſallied out of the town, on purpoſe, if poſſible, to gain poſſeſſion of our works; but our covering parties repelled them with great ſpirit, and drove them back to their works, killing and wounding a great number, with very little loſs on our ſide. During the ſkirmiſh, one of the 3d regiment, and one of the 53d were killed in the trenches by a ſhell.

18th. About three o'clock this morning, the enemy began a tremendous fire; about two o'clock P. M. our batteries opened for the firſt time, and commenced a very warm fire of ſhot and ſhells, which ſoon made them ſlack their fire. A piece of ſhell broke the thigh bone of one of the 1ſt regiment, killed one of the 53d regiment, and wounded two more.

Our batteries threw into the town, in the courſe of the night, above 800 ſhells, which were not anſwered by the enemy more than one to thirty. Moſt part of the ſhot we fired into the town were red

hot, which, with the ſhells, began to ſet ſome parts of it on fire. June.

This morning two of our men were killed, one by a grape ſhot which went through his heart, the other by a cannon ball which went through his body; one belonged to the 1ſt regiment, the other to the Coldſtream grenadiers: they were both on a working party. A ſurgeon was alſo wounded in the foot by a ſhell. 19th.

During the night, we could ſee flames burſt out in ſeveral places of the town, ſome of which continued burning a long time.

When a ſhell is fired from our batteries, a red hot ſhot generally accompanies it.

It rained very much all this day, and the enemy kept up but a very ſlack fire, while dreadful ſhowers of ſhot and ſhells poured in upon them from our batteries without intermiſſion.

The enemy commenced a very briſk fire at day-light, and kept it up till towards the evening, when it began to 20th.

June. ſlacken, but we kept up a conſtant fire during both day and night. We could perceive great numbers of our ſhells burſt in the town, with a noiſe reſembling diſtant thunder. It muſt be very diſtreſſing to the inhabitants, for the town is very cloſe built, and the frequent fires ſeen blazing, is a proof that our artillery does great execution. Five men were wounded in the trenches this day, four of the guards and one of the line.

The enemy fired a great deal from their out-works, with ſmall arms, this evening, but did us no damage.

21ſt. This morning we could plainly perceive a breach made in the ſide of the ſteeple of the great church. During this day the enemy were much more quiet than they have been ſince the trenches have been opened.

About eleven o'clock at night, ſome new mortar batteries opened upon the enemy, and threw a vaſt number of ſhells into the town, accompanied, as uſual, with red hot ſhot.

Between

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning we perceived the large buildings on the left of the great church to be on fire; it continued burning with great fury till it was conſumed to the ground, the fire of which communicating with the main body of the church, ſet it all on a blaze: this church was one of their principal magazines, for forage, arms, &c. about four o'clock the roof fell in, when the flames burſt out with greater fury than ever. June. 22d.

Two other fires raged with uncontroulable fury in the town at the ſame time, but we could not ſee the effects of them, as the works of the town intercepted our ſight.

While that raging element, fire, was deſtroying all before it, in three ſeveral places with irreſiſtible force, and flaming ſhowers of ſhells and ſhot deſcending in all parts of the town, the darkneſs of the night made more dreadful by ſudden death glaring in all his fiery terrors, added to the tremendous thunder of ar-

June. 22d. tillery all around, mixed with groans and cries of wounded and dying men, women, and children!

The anguiſh and diſtreſs of the wretched inhabitants may, in part, be conceived, but can never be deſcribed by human tongue or pen. By the light of the fire we could plainly perceive the French running to and fro in great confuſion, and at ſome intervals could hear their clamourous noiſe. They fired but very little during the night, but all our batteries played on the town without intermiſſion.

This morning a ſhell burſt cloſe to a Hanoverian ſoldier, as he was aſleep in the trenches; his body was blown all to atoms, and never ſeen more, except one arm, which was found in the trench.

Our approaches are carrying on very cloſe to the town, our men can hear them talking very plain in their works.

They are continually firing muſketry at our working men, endeavouring to hit their

their heads as they throw the earth over the trench. June.

This afternoon two deſerters came in to us from the enemy, who fired ſeveral ſhot after them, but without effect; they ſay the French are in great want, both of proviſions and ammunition, and that the inhabitants would fain prevail upon the governor to give up the town before it is quite deſtroyed.

The enemy have been very quiet during the whole day, and at night our batteries began with redoubled fury again, and ſet the town on fire in four ſeveral places; eight or ten ſhells might be ſeen blazing above the town at one time. The fire laſted for ſeveral hours, and burnt with great fury.

The enemy have been remarkably quiet this day, as well as yeſterday, the reaſon of which we cannot conjecture; but our batteries keep firing with unremitting activity, eſpecially in the night time, which never fail ſetting ſome part of the town on fire. 23d.

June. Another deſerter came in from the enemy this afternoon, with his arms and accoutrements; he ſays, a vaſt number of the people in the town are killed and wounded, and many hundreds of houſes burnt down, and that many of his comrades would willingly come over to us, if they could find opportunity.

24th. The enemy kept up a kind of faint fire this day. A 3d regiment grenadier got up to look over the trench towards the enemy, and turning to ſpeak to ſome one behind him, a cannon ball took his head clean off: another of the 3d regiment was wounded by a ſhell. The firing from our batteries continues with the ſame activity.

25th. This morning ſome new batteries were opened on the town, from a height which lies a conſiderable way to the left of our lines; they were all manned with Britiſh artillery, and conſtructed under the direction of Major Wright of our artillery, who commanded them. As they lay on a commanding eminence, they annoy the enemy

enemy very much, who returned their fire very briſkly. June.

As our new batteries direct their ſhot and ſhells with great judgment, which diſtreſs the enemy very much, they returned their fire this day with great fury; but during the night they fired very little, while all the batteries round the town kept thundering away without intermiſſion. 26th.

The weather has been remarkably wet ever ſince the trenches were opened, which is a very diſagreeable circumſtance.

The enemy direct their attention chiefly to our new batteries, which gall them very much. 27th.

This evening, for a little time, not a gun was fired from either ſide, but at night our batteries re-commenced firing again with their uſual ardour.

The firing from our lines kept up with the uſual vigour; the enemy fired very little towards the lines, but the new batteries ſeem to take all their attention, a proof that they ſuffer a great deal by them. 28th.

Very

June. 29th. Very early this morning our batteries from the lines opened the warmeſt fire upon the enemy's works that has been ſince the ſiege began; it forced them to abandon their horn-works, and did them conſiderable damage.

Yeſterday afternoon three of the towns people made their eſcape into the trenches; they had been ſent out to cut forage, and no guard being with them, as was cuſtomary, they took that opportunity to make off. Being conducted to head quarters, his Royal Highneſs examined them himſelf; they ſaid that the greateſt part of the inhabitants of the town wiſhed to give it up, but the general and the artillery were determined to hold it out to the laſt extremity.

This morning three more of the inhabitants made their eſcape. At night our batteries continued firing as uſual.

30th. Three of the guards were wounded this day, one mortally, belonging to the 1ſt regiment. The firing continued as uſual.

The

The firing continued with great fury from our batteries, as on the preceding day. July. 1ſt.

The left of our trenches reached as far as the village of Marley, which was burnt down on the 26th of May laſt, and the firſt battery on the left conſiſted of four long eighteen pounders: next to that was a battery mounting ſix thirteen and one-half inch mortars: next was one of four long eighteen pounders: then another of ſix long eighteen pounders: next another of ſix thirteen and one-half inch mortars: next to that one of ten and one-half inch howitzers: next, a fine battery of ſix twenty-four pounders: there are ſeveral batteries beſides theſe in the rear on the heights.

The firing continued from our lines as uſual into their out-works, which haraſſed them not a little, as we could perceive them at work all day; they threw ſeveral howitzer ſhells into our advanced parallels, but did very little damage, beſides wounding one man of the working party. 2d.

Several

July. Several of their ſhells fell near our trenches, and did not burſt at all, which muſt be owing to ſome defect in the fuſee.

Our batteries threw a vaſt number of ſhells into the town during the night, which were faintly anſwered by the enemy.

3d. This day Lieutenant-colonel the Earl of Cavan was wounded in the head by a piece of a ſhell; it is thought not to be dangerous. The night paſſed as uſual.

4th. This day our batteries kept up a briſk fire on the town, and all the night our riflemen on the advanced poſts kept up a conſtant fire of ſmall arms upon thoſe of the enemy. Five men belonging to the guards were wounded this day.

5th. We kept working, and the enemy continued firing howitzer ſhells into our ſecond parallel; they threw ſeveral ſhells directly into the trench, but luckily only one man was killed; he belonged to the 14th foot, a ſhell fell on him as he ſtood in the trench, and ſevered his body in two.

Our

Our trenches are carried very near the enemy's works, and our men are conſtantly railing at the French over the trenches; we can ſee the effects of our ſhot in ſome of their large buildings, which appear full of holes like a ſieve. July.

A ſhell from the enemy this forenoon fell into a ſmall magazine of powder, behind one of the batteries, which it blew up, with an Auſtrian officer of artillery, and a corporal; ſome ſmall fragments of their bodies and cloaths were found afterwards: one of the 3d regiment was killed, and one of the 1ſt regiment wounded. 6th.

Yeſterday afternoon an Iriſhman, belonging to the 14th regiment of foot, deſerted to the enemy; he got over unperceived by any of our men, but as he was climbing over the enemy's paliſades, an Auſtrian rifleman obſerved him, and immediately acquainted our officers. During the night our batteries kept up a heavy fire on the town, and ſet ſeveral parts of it on fire, which burned all night.

The

July. The enemy ſtill continue a heavy cannonade on Major Wright's battery; one of the guns was diſmounted yeſterday, two men killed, and ſeveral wounded.

7th. This morning a ſhell fell into our trench, it burſt, and wounded five men of the 53d regiment, ſome very dangerouſly.

The enemy did not fire much this forenoon, but at night as uſual.

8th. The enemy has brought a number of guns and mortars to an angle of their works, from which they have played pretty ſmartly this day, but have not done us much damage.

An accident happened to a ſoldier of the 16th regiment of light dragoons this day; he had got a ſhell into the camp by ſome means or other, and curioſity excited him to try to get the fuſee out, in doing of which it caught fire between his legs, and tore one thigh and the other leg entirely off; he died ſoon after.

In the evening one of the 1ſt regiment was wounded in the arm ſo badly, that it

it was cut off as ſoon as he reached the hoſpital. July.

Early this morning a ſoldier of the Coldſtream was killed by a ſhell in the trenches, and in the afternoon another belonging to the 3d regiment was wounded. About 10 o'clock at night our mortar batteries began a tremendous fire upon the town, and in a ſhort time a great fire broke out, ſeemingly about the centre of the town, which raged with great fury, and ſpread a conſiderable way all round. 9th.

Our batteries kept roaring continually upon the enemy, which was but faintly anſwered by them. This morning a ſerjeant of the 14th regiment had a piece of his thigh taken away by a ſhell as he was coming out of the trenches. 10th.

In the forenoon our ſhells ſet the town on fire in two ſeveral places, which burnt more fiercely than any fire which has happened in the day time; the flames, though the ſun was ſhining very bright, were plain to be ſeen burſting out from behind a large building covered with ſlate.

This

July. This evening we received the agreeable intelligence that Condé has ſurrendered to the Imperial arms; this will greatly facilitate our operations againſt Valenciennes.

At night the enemy threw ſhells and hand grenades towards our trenches for the firſt time, but our batteries in return ſent ſhells, hand grenades, and baſkets filled with flint ſtones, which were fired out of mortars directly into their works; no damage was ſuſtained on our ſide during the night.

11th. This morning another large fire was kindled in their works, which burnt till about ſix o'clock, when they got it under by ſome means or other.

One man of the 1ſt regiment of grenadiers was wounded this day.

A great number of miners have been employed ſome time in carrying ſeveral mines from the trenches towards the town.

The weather is exceſſive hot at preſent.

Our artillery kept thundering at the town all night as uſual, which was faintly returned by the enemy.

This day one of the Coldſtream regiment was dangerouſly wounded by a piece of a ſhell which took his foot off; the firing kept up at night as uſual. July. 12th.

This day the French troops marched out of Condé, and ſome diſtance from the town, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves to the Auſtrian troops. 13th.

During this day and night our batteries kept firing with great fury as uſual.

This morning all the troops around Valenciennes fired a feu-de-joie for the taking of Condé; alſo our batteries redoubled their fire at the ſame time againſt the town, and at night as uſual. 14th.

This day a ſoldier of the 1ſt regiment was dangerouſly wounded with a ſhell. Heavy firing at night as uſual. 15th.

This morning about five o'clock a trumpet was ſounded from the enemy's works, as a ſignal for a parley; in conſequence of which the firing ceaſed on both ſides immediately; a flag of truce came out to our trenches, and was con- 16th.

July. 16th. ducted to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

During the interval of firing, our men went out of the trenches towards them, and converſed with each other a conſiderable time, with all the familiarity and good nature imaginable; they ſeemed willing to give the town up, only they ſay their Governor, General Ferrand, dares not do it, until he has defended it a certain time.

The purport of the flag of truce was, to demand leave for a lady, near the time of her delivery, to leave the town, which his Royal Highneſs accordingly granted.

About eleven o'clock this forenoon, at which time the truce expired, a gun was fired from the town, as a ſignal for each party to prepare for action; it was laughable to ſee our men (who till that moment ſtood talking with the French) running to their poſts, and tumbling neck and heels into their trenches. The firing then commenced on both ſides with redoubled vigour, and continued all the after-

afternoon; and our people at night as uſual. July.

Our third parallel is now completed, the batteries finiſhed, and the guns mounted. This parallel is carried very cloſe to the enemy's lines, and when the batteries open, muſt, of courſe, do great execution. Our mines are alſo ready for ſpringing, the powder has been conveyed into the chambers ſome nights ſince. Our working parties are diſcontinued, and every thing being thus finiſhed and ready, ſhould the garriſon hold out much longer after the opening of the third parallel, it is thought the town will be ſtormed.

The firing continued this day and night as uſual. One of the 3d regiment was wounded by a ſhell as the covering party entered the trenches. 17th.

This day four of the Coldſtream were wounded by a ſhell, one very dangerouſly, having his arm taken off during the night. Firing as uſual. 18th.

A ſerjeant of 14th regiment was killed, and two ſoldiers of the ſame regi- 19th.

July. ment wounded. At night the enemy threw a number of ſhells towards our trenches, but did no damage.

20th. This day two of our light infantry were wounded by a ſhell. At night the enemy fired a great deal of muſketry from their horn-works, but with very little effect.

21ſt. The weather is fine and dry, which makes our duty much more agreeable. Firing as uſual.

22d. A grenadier of the 1ſt regiment was killed by a ſhell this day. The firing kept up with as much ſpirit as uſual.

23d. This morning at four o'clock, ſeveral new batteries on the third parallel opened upon the town with ſuch ſpirit, that in a few hours they ſilenced many of the enemy's guns; and at night continued with redoubled fury. One man of the 3d regiment was killed, and two wounded, one of which had both his legs and arms taken off.

24th. A very heavy fire, both of ſhells and ſhot this day; only one of the 1ſt regiment

ment of grenadiers was wounded, but a great number of the Hanoverian and Auſtrian artillery were killed and wounded. Our Britiſh artillery manned ſome of the new batteries which were opened yeſterday morning, two were killed, and one loſt his leg yeſterday, and one was blown up by an accident of ſome powder catching fire. July.

The enemy's fire ſince the opening of theſe laſt mentioned batteries, has been very languid. A great deal of muſketry fired during the night.

This afternoon a number of men was ordered for the purpoſe of ſtorming the out-works of the town this evening. The Britiſh infantry furniſhed 300 men, viz. 150 from the brigade of guards, and 150 from the brigade of the line, under the command of Major-general Abercrombie. We were ordered to be in readineſs at the center communication, at Marley, in the evening. It was pre-concerted to ſpring three mines, and immediately after the 25th.

July. 25th. ſpringing of the laſt, the troops were to begin the attack.

Accordingly in the evening the firſt mine was ſprung, then the ſecond, and third, with the ſpace of eight minutes between each. Immediately on the ſpringing of the third, the troops being ready, ruſhed in with the utmoſt impetuoſity, jumping over the paliſadoes, and through the breaches the mines had made, like the ruſhing of a flood, and carried all before them at the point of the bayonet. The enemy made a ſtout reſiſtance, but were forced to leave us in poſſeſſion of their works.

There was a great number killed on both ſides, but the brigade of guards ſuffered but little; yet we have to regret the loſs of Capt. Tollemache, killed, and Captain Warde of the ſame regiment wounded. An officer of the 14th regiment was killed.

The 1ſt regiment had 1 rank and file killed, 1 ſerjeant, and 2 rank and file wounded. Coldſtream, 2 rank and file wounded.

wounded. Third regiment, 1 ſerjeant, and 1 rank and file wounded. July.

His Royal Highneſs expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men employed on this expedition.

This day the enemy fired very little; we ſuppoſe laſt night's work has ſomewhat humbled their pride. We had a grenadier of the 1ſt regiment killed this day, and three of the 3d wounded, one of which died next day. The 1ſt regiment had one wounded. 26th.

Very late this night a flag of truce was ſent in to the governor, with a ſummons to ſurrender, or otherwiſe threatening to ſtorm the town. The firing immediately ceaſed on both ſides.

Not a gun had been fired on either ſide this day; it is ſaid the governor has a certain time allowed to conſider of his final anſwer. 27th.

Nine deſerters came over to us this day, and an officer, who ſays the enemy are beginning to diſagree among themſelves,

July. ſelves, ſo that of courſe they muſt ſoon ſurrender. One of the deſerters who ſpeaks a little Engliſh, ſays, that on our ſtorming their out-works, they were thrown into the greateſt confuſion imaginable. No firing this night.

28th. This morning about ſix o'clock, a flag of truce was ſent from head quarters to require General Ferrand's final anſwer; but before they reached the town, they met a general of the French, accompanied by three officers, a ſerjeant, and a trumpeter, who were ſent from the town to ſettle the terms of the capitulation.

Accordingly the terms were agreed upon, and this evening a detachment from the Britiſh infantry, conſiſting of 400 men, under the command of Colonel Sir James Duff, took poſſeſſion of the outer gate of Valenciennes, leading to Cambray.

All quiet this night.

29th. On the 27th a draught from England joined the brigade of guards, under the command of Colonel Watſon of the

3d

3d regiment, conſiſting of near 600 men, among them were three light infantry companies, one from each regiment, viz. the 1ſt company commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Ludlow; Coldſtream by Lieutenant-colonel Eld; and the 3d regiment by Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, which three companies were joined to the flank battalion of guards, which now conſiſted of eight companies. July.

This morning the Hanoverian grenadiers relieved the Britiſh detachment at the town-gate. 30th.

The troops are cleaning themſelves, and preparing to take poſſeſſion of the town to-morrow, which is the day appointed for the French marching out of it. 31ſt.

This morning the French troops marched out of the town with all the honours of war, drums beating, colours flying, and a few field pieces, and all their baggage, &c. and after getting to a convenient place, they laid down their arms, and marched off to their own country. Aug. 1ſt.

The

Aug. 1ſt. The garriſon conſiſted ſtill of about 7000 effective men. From the hardneſs of their duty, in the obſtinate defence they made, it could not be expected for them to make a fine appearance; notwithſtanding ſome ſquadrons of their cavalry looked exceeding well, their cloathing uniform, and their horſes in good condition, but a great number of the infantry were of a very ſmall ſtature, and their cloathing in general very ragged.

They had a number of fine women, clean, and well dreſſed, riding on their baggage waggons.

The army formed two lines, one on each ſide of the road leading to Cambray, to a vaſt extent, between which they marched along; ſome looked very cheerful, others fierce and diſdainful. General Ferrand, who rode at the head of the line, had a very ſolemn countenance, rather downcaſt.

Prince Cobourg and the Duke of York were both preſent; the former had an exceeding numerous train of attendants.

The

The men who were employed on the ſtorming party on the 25th of July, were all poſted next the Cambray gate, whilſt the French troops marched out, as a poſt of honour. Aug.

After the troops were clear out of the town, the magiſtrates came and delivered the keys to Prince Cobourg and the Duke of York, in the uſual formality. A garriſon of the Auſtrian troops then took poſſeſſion of it.

The Britiſh and other troops had leave given them to view the town of Valenciennes. 2d.

To view it from the ramparts on the eaſt ſide of the town, which was moſt expoſed to our cannon, nothing could appear more diſtreſſed and ruinous; not a houſe could be ſeen that was not either burnt or partly thrown down; the ſtreets filled with rubbiſh, mixed with cannon balls and pieces of ſhells. The miſerable inhabitants who now durſt crawl out of their hiding places, looked blank and doubtful; they were releaſed from the

Aug. the terrors of death, but their all was deſtroyed, and the uncertainty of their future condition impreſſed the marks of dejection deeply on every countenance.

3d. We viewed ſome of the hoſpitals in the town, they were all crowded with ſick or wounded men, women, and children, of all ages: in one of them, five carcaſes lay in a corner, piled one upon another; and in another place was a child lying unburied, and others dying every hour. We are informed there were 13,000 troops in the town at the beginning of the ſiege, and only 7000 marched out; the reſt are either dead or in the hoſpitals.

4th. Proviſions of every kind are crowding into the town, and it begins to aſſume a more cheerful aſpect.

The Emperor is going to repair the town and fortifications as ſoon as poſſible.

5th. This day the man who deſerted from the 14th regiment of foot, on the 5th of July (having been found in the town when it was delivered up, and tried by a general

general court martial) was hung on a tree behind the Britiſh encampment. Aug.

Orders iſſued to march to-morrow morning at five o'clock. The French having a conſiderable force in or near Cambray, the movement is intended againſt them.

This morning the heavy baggage was ſent off to St. Amand, and twelve tents per company ordered to go with us. About ſix o'clock we marched, and after a fatiguing journey, on account of the exceſſive heat of the weather, we arrived at a piece of ground about fourteen miles diſtant, where we pitched our camp, except the flank battalion, which, as an advanced piquet, lodged in a village about a mile diſtant. 6th.

The army marched about three o'clock this morning, in a direction towards the ſouth of Cambray. 7th.

As it was a fine open country, we were under no neceſſity of keeping the roads, but made our own roads according to the

Aug. the intended route, almoſt like a ſhip at ſea.

This afternoon, about the time we halted, the 15th regiment of light dragoons, being on the advanced guard, fell in with upwards of 200 of the enemy's cavalry, which they completely routed, killed ſeveral, and took priſoners, two officers, and forty-four men, with ſixteen led horſes.

8th. This morning at four o'clock the army was in motion, and the French having retreated, we made a circuit round the ſouth ſide of Cambray; being within view of that famous town, and encamped near the village of Bourlon, in which village the flank battalion was quartered.

9th. The army halted this day to refreſh the troops. The village of Bourlon lies to the weſt of Cambray, about ſix miles diſtant; it is a delightful country, the proſpect being continually diverſified, with gentle riſing hills, fruitful villages, and fine crops on the ground.

Aug. 10th. About eight o'clock this morning the army marched, fetching our circuit round the north ſide of Cambray, and directing our courſe eaſtward, we paſſed ſeveral redoubts, entrenchments, &c. of the enemy, this day, ſome conſtructed with much art and labour. We now bent our courſe towards Marchiennes, and pitched near the village of Bruille.

11th. About ſeven o'clock this morning the army was in motion, and paſſing through the town of Marchiennes, marched along the chauſſee to Orchies, near which place the army encamped.

12th. The army halted, and the heavy baggage which was ſent from Valenciennes to St. Amand, joined us.

13th. Nothing extra.

14th. The ſiege of Dunkirk being determined upon, under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, and the covering army under the command of General Freytag, part of our army marched this day on their route for that place.

Struck

Aug. 15th. Struck our tents and marched at five o'clock this morning, paſſed Tournay on our right, and encamped ſeven or eight miles weſt of that place, near a ſmall village called Rue.

16th. Marched about four o'clock in the morning; paſſed through Lannoy (in which were ſome Pruſſian cavalry) leaving Doubaix on our left, and through Tourcoign, near which place we encamped. The Dutch troops occupy Tourcoign.

We lay this night, as we have ſeveral nights before, without our tents, the baggage not coming up.

The Auſtrian light cavalry which covered our left flank towards Liſle, this day had ſeveral ſlight ſkirmiſhes with the French.

17th. The brigade of guards halted this day, except the flank battalion, which marched in the morning, paſſed though Menin, and encamped near a village called Ghelius, with ſome other corps. A remarkable ſhower

ſhower of rain fell this day, after theſe troops had paſſed through Menin. Aug.

The flank battalion halted, and the other three battalions marching in the morning, halted near Menin on their arms. 18th.

The Dutch troops having been driven from the poſt of Lincelles this day, it was deemed neceſſary to retake it; upon which the three battalions of the guards, under the command of Major-general Lake, were ordered immediately on that ſervice; accordingly we marched about two o'clock P. M. and about ſix o'clock reached the village of Lincelles, where we found the enemy ſtrongly entrenched, and well prepared for their defence.

General Lake having made the proper diſpoſition, the attack began. The 1ſt regiment being in front of the column, began the attack, and the 3d regiment and Coldſtream forming on their left with the utmoſt celerity, the whole line then ruſhed in upon the enemy with irreſiſtible force, amidſt ſhowers of

Aug. 18th. grape ſhot from their redoubts; and after diſcharging a volley or two of muſketry, made a furious charge, accompanied with a loud huzza, mounted their batteries in the face of the enemy, and devoted all they met with to the bayonet.

The French, who had been accuſtomed to the cold lifeleſs attacks of the Dutch, were amazed at the ſpirit and intrepidity of the Britiſh, and not much reliſhing the manner of our ſalute, immediately gave way, abandoning all that was in the place, and in their flight threw away both arms and accoutrements.

We took one ſtand of colours, ten pieces of cannon, with two pieces which they had taken from the Dutch, and a number of priſoners. We ſuppoſe the number of troops in that place to have amounted to between 5 and 6000; ours were ſhort of 1200.

Aug. 18th.

The following is a Return of our Loſs, in Killed and Wounded.

Battalions.	Capt.		Lieu.		Enſi.		Serj.		Dru.		R.&F.	
	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
1ſt Regiment	.	2	.	3	.	.	2	2	.	.	19	42
Coldſtream	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	8	40
3d Regiment.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	7	43
Total	1	3	.	4	.	1	2	6	1	.	34	125

Lieutenant-colonel Boſville of the Coldſtream was killed, a man of an amiable diſpoſition, much regretted by all who knew him.

About ten o'clock at night our troops having left off the purſuit, all was quiet; and the 53d and 14th regiments, with ſome Heſſian infantry, coming to relieve us, we marched back to our former ground near Menin, which we reached about three o'clock in the morning, much fatigued.

Aug. 19th. The troops halted this day, and the late Lieutenant-colonel Boſville was buried; and alſo Lieutenant Depoiſter of the royal artillery, attached to the 3d regiment, who was killed yeſterday.

20th. Marched about five o'clock this morning, and in our route paſſed through the ſmall, but ſtrong town of Ypres, and encamped near a ſmall village called Boeſinghe. The brigade of guards lay in an orchard very pleaſantly ſituated.

21ſt. At four in the morning the army was in motion, and in our route paſſed through Furnes, near which town we encamped.

22d. About four o'clock in the afternoon we marched towards Dunkirk: at the ſame time the French camp at Gyvelde, which covered Dunkirk, was attacked, and forced; as alſo ſeveral batteries they had erected in the road by the ſide of the canal, from thence to Dunkirk.

We lay upon our arms among the ſand hills, near Gyvelde, all night, which was exceſſive cold. Some of the ſoldiers obſerving

obſerving a barn not far off, ſoon diſ- Aug.
lodged ſome of the ſtraw, wheat, bar-
ley, &c. that was in it, to cover them-
ſelves with.

As ſoon as it was light, we marched 23d.
towards Dunkirk in ſeveral columns;
the guards marched through the village
of Gyvelde, where the French camp had
been, and along the dyke on the ſide of
the Furnes canal; the Auſtrians on the
right toward the ſea; the Hanoverians,
Heſſians, &c. on the left towards fort
Louis, &c. which fort, after a ſevere
engagement, the Hanoverians took poſ-
ſeſſion of.

The Auſtrians began cannonading ſome
batteries the French had erected on the
ſand-hills, to oppoſe them, and drove
them back near the town. Our column
met with no oppoſition this day, but
marched quietly along the ſide of the
canal, to within about two miles and a
half, or three miles of Dunkirk. The
three battalions of the guards encamped
about a mile to the left of the canal, and

Aug. the flank battalion encamped in a large field on the right, along with the brigade of the line, &c.

The country people almoſt all left their houſes to the mercy of the army, who made free with what proviſions they could find, ſuch as bread, pigs, poultry, &c. As we came up the ſide of the canal, we ſaw dead men and horſes, which had been killed in the action the night before.

There is a very high tower on Dunkirk, from the top of which they can ſee all the country round, and which will perhaps prove prejudicial to us, as from thence they may obſerve all our movements.

4th. A general attack was made on the enemy's out-poſts. The flank battalion advanced through a large track of garden ground, and other incloſures, ſurrounded with deep ditches full of water, and ſtrong double hedges, through which they forced their way with their uſual intrepidity, obliging the enemy to retreat back

to

to the town with precipitation. We ſuffered very little from their muſketry, becauſe they never attempted to diſpute the ground with us, but kept firing and retreating; but they were no ſooner got under cover of their own guns, than they began to open upon us with both grape and round ſhot; and although the hedges, &c. covered us pretty well from their ſight, they could not defend us from their ſhot, and in our retreat to a convenient cover, we ſuffered conſiderably, both in killed and wounded. The three battalions did not advance, but ſtood in readineſs at a convenient diſtance. Aug. 24th.

The two guns attached to the flank battalion did infinite execution among the French infantry as they retreated; having got the command of a certain ſpot over which the enemy muſt paſs, they cut them down by platoons at a time; but they ſuffered ſeverely for their bravery; two pieces of cannon which the French had brought to bear upon them, played with unremitting activity, and before

Aug. night there were but two artillery men of both the guns that was not either killed or wounded.

Among the ſlain this day was Lieutenant-colonel Eld, Captain of the Coldſtream light company, of whom he was remarkably fond, but had never ſeen their courage tried till this day, and while in the act of encouraging and praiſing them for their cool and ſteady valour, was ſhot through the heart with a cannon ball. Thus fell a brave and experienced officer, lamented by all who knew him.

Lieutenant-general Dalton, a brave officer in the Auſtrian ſervice, was alſo killed, and Captain Williams of the flank battalion was wounded, and about forty rank and file killed and wounded.

25th. The ſiege of Dunkirk cannot be carried on by trenches, &c. as that of Valenciennes, on account of the lowneſs of the ground, interſected with deep ditches, which they can inundate at pleaſure, therefore a chain of redoubts is begun, con-

conſtructed with gabions, faſcines, &c. with communications between. Aug.

The flank battalion changed its poſition, and encamped near the reſt of the brigade; ſeveral other changes of ſituation took place in the line. 26th.

A great deal of heavy artillery is arrived from Oſtend by the canal. The enemy remain very quiet, and our work goes on with the greateſt activity. 27th.

Ten twenty-four pounders were landed this day, with ſhot, ſhells, &c. Numerous detachments at work in every quarter, making faſcines, gabions, &c. 28th.

The Britiſh ſhipping which were expected here as ſoon as the army, is not yet in ſight, while the enemy have two frigates and other veſſels cruiſing about the mouth of the port.

The enemy made a deſperate ſortie this afternoon, chiefly on our right flank towards the ſea. The Auſtrians, with our brigade of the line, artillery, &c. ſtood a moſt ſevere conflict, and at laſt obliged them to retire with great loſs. Our loſs Sept. 6th.

was

Sept. was alſo very conſiderable, and unfortunately among the killed was that brave officer and able engineer, Colonel Moncrief.

7th. The continual rainy weather, and the inundation together, has filled all the ditches and other low places with water, ſo that we can hardly paſs from one place to another without ſwimming; a great deal of the camp ground was alſo overflowed.

8th. General Freytag, whoſe corps covers the ſiege of this place, was attacked yeſterday, and to-day, with a force ſo ſuperior, as to be obliged to retreat to Hondſchoote, which neceſſarily conſtrained his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to raiſe the ſiege with precipitation.

Accordingly about eleven o'clock at night, having ſtruck our tents, loaded the baggage, &c. we began our march, ſending off the baggage firſt, but for want of horſes, and the ſhortneſs of the time, were obliged to leave about thirty pieces of heavy artillery behind. We marched all night,

night, and in the morning arrived at Furnes, and halted on the ground we formerly occupied; but a great deal of our baggage was loſt, owing to the darkneſs of the night, and the heavy ſandy roads through which it had to paſs. Sept.

Halted on our former ground without tents, our baggage not being unloaded. 9th.

The flank battalion, with ſome light cavalry, moved off this evening, and after marching ſome miles towards Loo, halted a few hours, and then returned back near Furnes, where we found ſome of the other battalions alſo in motion; we formed together in a field eaſt of the town, in a kind of irregular column, there we reſted till day-light next morning. 10th.

Croſſed a few fields eaſtward, and halted this day, but no tents, the baggage being ſent off towards Oſtend. 11th.

Marched about three o'clock this morning, taking our route by Aven Capelle, to Dixmuyde, near which town we halted. 12th.

Halted

Sept: 13th. Halted this day to reſt the troops; the baggage arrived from Oſtend, but we did not pitch our tents.

14th. Marched about two in the morning; on our route the 19th, 57th, and three companies of the 42d regiment joined us, having landed at Oſtend that morning; we halted that night, (for it was night before we reached the place,) along the ſide of the high road, near Thorout; dreſſed ſome victuals, chiefly potatoes, as many of us lay among them, and betook ourſelves to reſt without our tents.

15th. About five o'clock this morning we were under arms, and marched towards Rouſelaire, a handſome town on the Mundel river, we paſſed through it, and halted about two miles ſouthwards towards Menin; it rained very much this night.

16th. At three o'clock this afternoon we arrived near Menin, and pitched our camp on the ſame ground we occupied before, on the 18th of Auguſt.

Menin

Menin is a very unfortunate town, the Dutch troops being left to defend it, on our going to Dunkirk, the French drove them out, and plundered the town; they had formed a camp outside the town, but retreated on our approach. Sept.

Remained in camp, the weather very wet. 17th.

Changed the position of our camp, about a mile farther back, in order to take the advantage of a piece of dry ground, which is a very good situation; a small brook runs along the front of the camp, which makes it both pleasant and convenient. 23d.

The enemy are in considerable force about Worwick, Commines, &c. and our out-posts extend to Hallian, Albeke, &c.: several skirmishes take place, but none as yet of any consequence. 24th.

The 1st battalion 1st regiment having lost all their tents in the retreat from Dunkirk, are now cantoned in a small village behind Menin. 25th.

On

Sept. 26th. On account of the cold and wetneſs of the weather, his Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to order a quantity of rum to be given every day to each man.

We alſo have begun to thatch our tents, or rather to make huts; which defend us much better from the cold. This camp is better ſupplied with every neceſſary article, ſuch as butter, cheeſe, milk, &c. than any we have yet ſeen, and at very reaſonable prices.

Oct. 10th. The brigade of guards, with ſeveral other corps, marched at five o'clock this morning, and paſſing through Menin and Courtray arrived at Peck, a village on the Courtray road, about ſeven miles from Tournay, where we were quartered, and in the adjacent places.

11th. Marched about five o'clock in the morning, and encamped in the afternoon on the plain of Cyſoign, near Camphin.

12th. Halted.

13th. Ditto.

14th. Marched about two o'clock in the afternoon, and after a very fatiguing journey

ney reached St. Amand about ten at night. Oct.
Lay in the old monaſtery.

About ſeven in the morning we left 15th.
St. Amand, and in our route paſſed cloſe under the walls of Valenciennes; the trenches are all filled up, and the works of the town much repaired.

Encamped on the heights near the village of Soultain.

Marched at eight o'clock this morning, 16th.
and paſſed cloſe under the walls of Queſnoy, which ſurrendered to General Clairfait on the 11th of September laſt, after a ſhort ſiege; it is a handſome compact town, well fortified, and ſtands on a commanding eminence, with a fine open country around it.

We encamped this evening at Englefontaine, about half way between Queſnoy and Landrecy. Our brigade occupied ſome huts which had been erected by ſome part of our army, who were now removed to another quarter.

This day and yeſterday the French made a violent attack on General Clairfait,

Oct. fait, who covered the ſiege of Maubeuge. On the former day they were defeated, but on the ſecond they ſucceeded in cutting off his communication with the beſieging army, which obliged the Prince of Cobourg to relinquiſh his undertaking.

It is, however, a ſingular circumſtance, that notwithſtanding the iſſue proved unfavourable, twenty-two pieces of cannon and two howitzers were taken by the Auſtrians in thoſe two days without any being loſt by them.

This circumſtance, perhaps, made it unneceſſary for us to proceed any further on our preſent route.

17th. Halted at Englefontaine.

19th. Received the news in our camp, that the Pruſſians under General Wurmſer had forced the ſtrong lines of Weiſſembourg, and obtained a moſt complete victory over the French.

20th. This day, in conſequence of the above victory, the Britiſh troops fired a feu-de-joie.

Our

Our troops are formed under arms an hour before day break every morning, in readineſs, if the enemy ſhould make an attack. Oct.

Received orders this morning to be in readineſs to march at two o'clock P. M. accordingly about three, we marched back the ſame road we came, paſſing Queſnoy, and encamped in the plain near Valenciennes; it froze hard, and the cold this night was exceſſive ſevere. 23d.

At four o'clock this morning we were under arms, and again paſſed under the walls of Valenciennes, but were not ſuffered to march through the town. 24th.

All hands are employed in repairing the works, and the inhabitants have begun to rebuild the deſolated village of Marlis, which was burnt at the commencement of the ſiege on the 26th of June laſt.

We repaſſed through St. Amand, and encamped on the hill of Maulde.

About three in the morning we marched from the camp at Maulde, towards Tournay, and leaving it on our right, encamp- 25th.

Oct. ed about three miles diſtant, on the Orchies road.

26th. Halted there; wet ſtormy weather.

27th. Removed, and pitched our camp near our former ground, on the plains of Cyſoign.

28th. About eleven o'clock, the flank battalion and 3d regiment of guards, with ſome ſquadrons of the 15th light dragoons, two howitzers, and four field pieces, were ordered to march immediately, in order to attack the enemy, who were ſtrongly poſted in the village of Lannoy, about ſix miles from our camp: about twelve o'clock we marched, and on arriving there, the artillery advanced, covered by the infantry, and commenced a briſk cannonade on the enemy, which continued upwards of two hours, and was anſwered by the French; but finding it too hot for them, they abandoned the village, which General Abercrombie, who commanded, perceiving, ordered the light cavalry to purſue them, which they did, with a ſpirit and activity peculiar to them-

themſelves; killed about fifty, and brought back near 100 priſoners, among whom were ſeveral officers. Oct. 28th.

Captain Sutherland, of the royal military artificers, riding acroſs an avenue, where ſome guns of the enemy pointed, received a mortal wound by a cannon ball in the thigh, of which he died in a few minutes after.

Captain Thornton of the royal artillery, attached to the flanked battalion, received a wound by which he loſt his arm.

Lieutenant Rutherford of the artificers received a wound from the enemy, and then was cut in the head by one of our own dragoons, miſtaking him for a French officer, he having a great coat over his regimentals; two of the 3d regiment were wounded, one of which ſoon died; two or three of the light cavalry were killed or wounded.

By the report of the priſoners, there were about 1600 hundred in the village when the action began.

Oct. About one o'clock next morning we returned home to our camp.

One of the Auſtrian battalions of Starry ſupported our left flank; and though all the troops behaved with the greateſt bravery, yet the artillery deſerve to be particularly diſtinguiſhed, for they worked their guns with amazing activity and judgment, and although not half the number, proved an overmatch for the French, who, notwithſtanding, are in general good artillery-men.

29th. Nothing extra.

30th. This day the town of Marchiennes was ſurprized and taken by a party of the Auſtrians, and the whole of the troops that were there, taken priſoners; they conſiſted of about 300 cavalry, and 1200 infantry, and were brought here to head quarters.

31ſt. A number of priſoners were brought in this day alſo from the advanced poſts.

Nov. 3d. Seldom a day paſſes but ſome priſoners are brought in from one quarter or another.

The

The weather continues to be very wet and cold, and the ground we lie upon is very ſoft and dirty, in conſequence of which his Royal Highneſs has ordered an additional quantity of wood to be iſſued out to the men; and alſo a quantity of liquor, which not a little contributes to preſerve the health and ſpirits of the troops. Nov.

At nine o'clock this morning we ſtruck our tents once more, being the twenty-fourth and laſt time this campaign, and marched into Tournay, and were conducted to that extenſive range of barracks, on the north ſide of the river, which we found much more comfortable than our late ſituation. 9th.

Thus our brigade ended a campaign in which we have conſtantly (except at Dunkirk) been crowned with ſucceſs; and the failure in that one inſtance was moſt evidently neither owing to want of courage in the troops engaged in it, nor ability in our royal commander, but to a combination of events and diſappoint-

Nov. ments which it is not my province to inveſtigate.

All the army are not reſtored to quarters, but are chiefly cantoned along the frontier, where they can moſt conveniently watch the enemy's motions.

24th. Nothing material occurred with us, until the 24th inſtant, when all the troops here aſſembled on the eſplanade, and fired a feu-de-joie on the news of Fort Louis, on the Rhine, having ſurrendered to General Wurmſer on the 14th inſtant. In it 4000 men, and 112 pieces of ordnance were taken, with a very large quantity of ſtores, &c.

Dec. 11th. Nothing worth notice has happened, except the frequent arrival of French priſoners from the out-poſts.

The brigade of guards, with ſeveral regiments of heavy cavalry, are ordered to Ghent for the winter. The brigade of the line, and light cavalry, with ſeveral other corps, remain under the command of General Abercombie, on the out-poſts.

This

This morning at eight o'clock the brigade of guards, with ſome regiments of cavalry, marched from Tournay, and were quartered this night at a number of ſmall villages, viz. Avelghom, Heſtert, Waermaerde, &c. we were ordered to march at ſeven o'clock next morning. Dec. 14th.

Marched at ſeven o'clock, and in our route paſſed cloſe by Oudenarde, and were quartered as laſt night at Heurne, Ouweghem, &c. 15th.

Marched at eight in the morning, and arrived at Ghent about two o'clock, P. M. and were conducted to the different barracks provided for us, viz. the Coldſtream and 3d regiment battalions to St. Peter's barracks, near St. Peter's church; the flank battalion and 1ſt regiment to temporary barracks, erected in a large building, formerly a nunnery, ſituated near the ſide of the Bruges canal. 16th.

The duty here is regular, and furniſhed by the four battalions of guards in rotation. Two battalions are under arms

Dec. on the grand place every morning, viz. the battalion that furniſhes the guards, and the next in rotation, which falls in behind the former in readineſs.

The town-major makes up the different guards, and regulates the duty; after which the field officer for the day marches off the guards, who, with the battalion in waiting, marches by diviſions and open ranks paſt the commander in chief, preceded by three piquets of cavalry, which relieve daily.

1794. Jan. 18th. This day the troops here, conſiſting of cavalry, infantry, and the artillery attached to them, were drawn up on the banks of the canal leading to Bruges, and fired a feu-de-joie in honour of her Majeſty's birth day. The artillery fired a royal ſalute of twenty-four guns; the cavalry diſcharged their piſtols, and the whole exhibited a very fine appearance.

His Royal Highneſs invited the officers and gentry of the town to an entertainment in the evening.

Thi

The froſt ſets in very ſevere, but we are ſupplied with plenty of fuel. There have been repeated orders given concerning the proviſion and regulation of batt horſes for the enſuing campaign. Jan. 24th.

Several donation articles from our friends in England have been delivered out to us, which are very acceptable at this ſeaſon; ſuch as cloth trowſers, flannel waiſtcoats, gloves, night-caps, ſocks, ſtockings, and two pair of ſhoes for each man. 29th.

In conſequence of his Majeſty's commands, his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief ſets off for London. Feb. 6th.

The command of the Britiſh troops devolves on Lieutenant-general Sir William Erſkine, during the abſence of his Royal Highneſs.

Lieutenant-general Sir William Erſkine in this day's orders announced to the troops the ſafe arrival of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York in England. 9th.

Eight ſquadrons of cavalry under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Stavely, 10th.

Feb. with a field officer to each four ſquadrons, were ordered to be ready to march at the ſhorteſt notice, and to take three days bread and forage with them.

Our brigade was alſo ordered to be in readineſs to march at the ſhorteſt notice, and each man to be furniſhed with ſixty rounds of ammunition.

Likewiſe the different battalion guns, with eight pieces of cannon in reſerve.

The ſignal for the troops aſſembling was to be three guns fired from the grand parade.

During the abſence of the troops under orders for marching, the main guard, and the priſoners guard were to be taken by ſuch of the cavalry and artillery as remained behind.

All this was on account of ſome threatening appearance of the enemy, but as they made no farther attempt, our preparation was conſequently dropt.

15th. This day a detachment from the brigade of guards, conſiſting of 800 men, with four twelve pounders, and two howitzers,

witzers, were ordered to march to-mor- Feb.
row morning at nine o'clock towards Courtray, and to put themſelves under the command of General Abercrombie. The detachment had orders to take three days bread and forage with them, with their camp equipage.

The above detachment to be commanded by Colonel Drummond of the 1ſt guards, &c.

The detachments marched as ordered, 16th.
and on the 18th arrived at Courtray, where they were lodged in the barracks.

Part of the detachment relieved the Im- 20th.
perial troops at the poſts of Marke, Lowe, Albeck, &c. This relief conſiſted of about 400 men.

Our advanced poſts at preſent reach from Menin eaſtward, by Hollingham, Tourcoign, Rubaix, Lannoy, to Cyſoign.

The Britiſh troops in Courtray conſiſt 21ſt.
of the detachments from the brigade of guards, the 37th regiment of foot, two regiments of light cavalry, viz. the 7th and

Feb. and 15th, with ſeveral battalions of the foreign troops.

24th. This afternoon a body of French cavalry, to appearance about 200, advanced on our piquets ſtationed on the Liſle great road, but upon our patroles falling back they retired.

The French have broke up the pavement of the road leading to Liſle, and alſo cut the trees down and laid them acroſs it.

The whole brigade now arrived at Courtray from Ghent, with the other troops, &c.

March. 1ſt. This morning about half paſt ſix o'clock, a heavy cannonade commenced towards Werwick and Lincelles, which two places the allied troops from Menin attacked and drove the French out of them. About ten o'clock the firing ceaſed.

2d. Nothing extra.

Our advanced poſts are relieved every four days from the grand piquet at Marke,

Marke, and the whole from Courtray every ſixteen days. March.

Several movements took place among the troops, in changing their ſtations, &c. 8th.

This afternoon a detachment from the brigade of guards, of 300 men, marched from Courtray, under the command of a field officer, in order to ſupport the Heſſians, ſhould they have been attacked, they having advanced their main piquet from Marke to Lauwe.

A draught from England of 750 men joined the brigade of guards this day, preparatory to the enſuing campaign. 9th.

This morning a heavy firing was heard towards Lincelles and Werwick, which proved to be an attempt the enemy had made on our advanced poſts, under the cover of the darkneſs of the morning. They obliged our poſts to retire, but were repulſed afterwards with very ſmall loſs. 11th.

Some firing of muſketry this morning at the advanced poſts. 12th.

The

March. 13th. The detachment at Marke was relieved by another of the ſame ſtrength from the brigade guards. Major-general Lake arrived at Courtray this day.

18th. This afternoon a French Huſſar deſerted to us, and brought with him his horſe, arms, and accoutrements.

Every preparation is making for opening the campaign.

22d. All the heavy baggage, ſpare tents, and every thing not abſolutely neceſſary for our uſe, was ſent back to Ghent, and a ſerjeant of each battalion appointed to take charge of it.

Several ſick men who are not able to march are alſo ſent along with it.

26th. We began our march towards the opening of the campaign, about ſeven o'clock in the morning, and marched to the village of Peck, when the army halted and was quartered in the neighbouring farms and villages.

27th. Marched about ſix o'clock from the village of Peck, and paſſing through Tournay, reached St. Amand about four

o'clock in the afternoon, when the 1ſt and 3d regiments were lodged in the convent; the flank battalion of Coldſtream was quartered in the neighbouring villages, but removed into the town of St. Amand a few days after, and quartered there. March. 27th.

This ancient town has no very fine appearance in itſelf, although the ſituation is very pleaſant, on the river Scarpe, which winds ſlowly through the neighbouring woods and meadows, and falls into the Scheldt near the hill of Maulde.

The church is the principal curioſity in it, being a ſtately building, with a lofty ſteeple of very curious architecture, but now neglected and falling into decay, being uſed for a magazine for hay, corn, &c. for the army. The convent adjoining is alſo a ſpacious building, and in the days of its proſperity has had few equals, but is now totally neglected. Here the army are lodged upon all emergencies in paſſing through, there being

March. 27th. being ſufficient room in the ſpacious apartments and galleries for one thouſand men.

How would the bigots of ſuperſtition, in former days, have thundered forth their anathemas againſt him who durſt pollute their holy place in ſuch a manner, whilſt they, under the veil of ſanctity, polluted it far worſe with their luſtful abominations, with the beautiful but deluded daughters of their country. Upon the whole, the church and convent being joined in one, has an appearance of awful grandeur, and looks

"Majeſtic tho' in ruins."

Near the church is a ſmall market-place, with a fountain in the middle of it. They have lately built a church of brick, in a plain modern taſte, the walls of which bear the marks of the French cannon, when they were driven out by the General Clairfait laſt year. Several of the houſes in the ſtreet leading to Valenciennes gate, are entirely demoliſhed by

by them, as they generally endeavoured to deſtroy what they could not poſſeſs. March.

The ſoldiers of the brigade of guards, who were preſent in the glorious action at Lincelles, the 18th of Auguſt, 1793, received a reward for their gallantry on that occaſion; it was paid in the following proportion, viz. 30th.

	£.	s.	d.
A ſerjeant - - -	1	1	0
A corporal - - -	0	14	3
A drummer and private ſoldier, each - - -	0	9	9

His Royal Highneſs the commander in chief having previouſly ordered a board of general officers to aſſemble, in order to conſider of and determine a compenſation to be made to the officers, non-commiſſion officers, and ſoldiers of the Britiſh army, for the loſſes ſuſtained in the retreat from Dunkirk laſt year. The board having come to a determination, and his Royal Highneſs approved of it, the following ſums were paid to thoſe entitled to receive them, proper certi-

March. 30th. fied returns having been previouſly given in, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
Colonel	Baggage	120	0	0
	Camp equipage	80	0	0
Field Officer	Baggage	10	0	0
	Camp equipage	60	0	0
Captain	Baggage	80	0	0
	Camp equipage	35	0	0
Subaltern	Baggage			
	Camp equipage			
Quart. Maſter	Baggage			
	Camp equipage	27	10	0

The above is the allowance made for the whole, and ſo in proportion for any part of it.

A ſerjeant of infantry for the whole of his neceſſaries	2	10	0
For three-quarters ditto	1	17	6
and ſo on in proportion.			
A private ſoldier, whole	2	2	0
For three-quarters	1	11	6
For one-half	1	1	0
For one-fourth	0	10	6

The ſerjeants and privates of the cavalry were allowed a trifle more than the infantry; and an officer's ſervant, for the whole of his neceſſaries, £.3, and ſo in proportion for any part of it.

There are alſo new tents of a round form, and ſuperior quality to the old

ones, each tent is to contain ſixteen men; alſo new kettles, two to each tent, with a horſe per company to carry them, which is a great convenience to the ſoldiers, nothing being more irkſome on a long march than carrying a kettle. April.

A general court martial ſat here on a ſoldier of the 24th regiment of foot, accuſed of murdering an inhabitant of the country, a man dwelling at a ſmall diſtance from here, on the banks of the Scarpe. But though there was no reaſon to doubt his being guilty, the court could not find themſelves juſtified in condemning him to ſuffer death; but ſentenced him a thouſand laſhes.

In this inſtance, as well as many others of late, juſtice loudly calls for ſome ſingular example; for notwithſtanding repeated orders, and ſevere threatenings, time after time, pillaging, and lawleſs depredations are ſtill practiſed in ſome part of the army or other.

April. His Royal Highneſs informed the army of the above affair in the following manner in public orders:

Head Quarters, St. Amand, 31ſt March, 1794.

Parole Staniſlaus.

"IT is with the utmoſt concern that the commander in chief announces to the army, that he has received a report that three Britiſh ſoldiers, dreſſed in great coats, and with leather caps on, ſimilar to thoſe worn by the light infantry, went yeſterday into a houſe, in the village of Warlem, which they plundered, and on the owner remonſtrating with them, and ſaying he would complain to the General, one of the men drew a piſtol and ſhot him; the man died of his wounds this morning.

"His Royal Highneſs is convinced, that it is not neceſſary for him to make any obſervation on a conduct ſo atrocious and diſgraceful, to induce all perſons under his command to uſe their utmoſt efforts to detect and bring to puniſhment the

the perpetrators of this act: he, however, thinks proper to promiſe a reward of thirty guineas to any perſon who can give ſuch information as will lead to a diſcovery; and if it is a ſoldier who gives ſuch information, he will receive his diſcharge ſhould he require it. April.

"His Royal Highneſs is pleaſed further to offer the ſame terms, together with a free pardon to either of the men concerned, who will turn King's evidence, and proſecute to conviction; with an exception only to the actual perpetrator of the murder."

Theſe orders to be read at the head of every troop and company, at roll-call, two ſucceſſive days.

Each man was alſo furniſhed by the Duke's recommendation, at the expenſe of our friends in England, with a great coat of ſtrong grey cloth, made after the Auſtrian faſhion, which proves of infinite ſervice to us, both on duty and off.

April 9th. This day a general movement took place in the army, which took up cantonments at Famars, and the villages and places adjacent.

The brigade of guards marched to St. Leger, a ſtraggling village on the river Scheldt, above Valenciennes, where we took up quarters for this night.

10th. Paſſed the Scheldt at Frith, with a number of other corps, and marched to Vendegies ſur l'Ecaillon, a remarkable dirty ſtraggling village, where we remained cantoned till every thing was prepared and ready for the field.

Yeſterday two ſoldiers of the 14th regiment of foot, following up their uſual practice of plundering the poor inhabitants, entered a houſe, and on the people attempting to make ſome reſiſtance in defence of their little all, the villains, with unfeeling barbarity, murdered the mother, and wounded her infant in ſuch a manner that it died ſoon after.

The

The following is his Royal Highneſs's addreſs to the army upon the occaſion: April. 10th.

Famars, April 10th, 1794.

Parole Bernardine.

"HIS Royal Highneſs the commander in chief earneſtly requeſts, that the general and field officers, captains, and officers commanding companies, will take pains to explain to the men of the army under their command, the following order, addreſſed in a particular manner to the private men of the army:"

"HIS Royal Highneſs feels it to be unneceſſary that he ſhould ſeek for any other than the plaineſt and moſt direct language, to convey to them the ſentiments under the impreſſion of which it was dictated.

"His Royal Highneſs therefore announces his full determination, to exert every effort of ſeverity and rigour, to put a ſtop to the ſcenes of plunder and outrage, of which ſo many inſtances have

April. 10th. lately occurred, to the diſhonour of the Britiſh army.

" Major-general Abercrombie reported yeſterday to his Royal Highneſs, that two men of the 14th regiment had, during the preceding evening, attempted to rob the houſe of a countryman, that in the courſe of the attempt, they had murdered the woman of the houſe, and that a child had alſo been ſo much wounded, that there was little hopes of its living.

" His Royal Highneſs leaves it to thoſe amongſt the claſs of his brother ſoldiers, whom he now addreſſes, and in whoſe minds there exiſt thoſe principles of honour and integrity, which can alone render them worthy the appeal, and which he truſts and believes is by far the greater number of them, to judge of the feelings which muſt have forced themſelves upon his mind, at receiving a report of an act ſo atrocious and inhuman in its nature, and ſo well calculated to caſt the moſt injurious ſtigma on the national character in general, and that of

the army under his immediate command in particular. April. 10th.

" His Royal Highneſs is perſuaded, that there can be but one ſentiment of deteſtation and horror upon the occaſion, and he relies ſo much upon this conviction, that he forbears, as unneceſſary, to make any further obſervations upon it.

" His Royal Highneſs feels himſelf called upon, by every tie of juſtice, humanity, and duty, to puniſh, by a ſingle act of ſeverity, the perpetrators of ſo horrid a fact. Under this impreſſion he did not heſitate a moment to order the Provoſt to proceed to the ſpot, and by the inſtant execution of the offenders, to make atonement to the violated laws of God and man, and endeavour by that terror, which he is convinced can alone have any effect upon minds loſt to every feeling of religion, humanity, and honour, to put a ſtop to a conduct, of which too many inſtances have of late occurred, to leave his Royal Highneſs any doubt of the neceſſity

April. 10th. neceſſity of an immediate and rigorous interference.

[The two men were executed this morning at the head of the brigade.]

" His Royal Highneſs truſts the army will do him the juſtice to believe, that it was not without the utmoſt regret and concern, that he thus gave way to the neceſſity which urged him to doom two of his fellow creatures to ſo awful a fate, which they indeed too well merited. It was the future advantage of the army, and the hope that ſuch an act of ſeverity would render a repetition of it unneceſſary, which alone actuated his Royal Highneſs to depart from the ordinary proceedings of juſtice. He moſt earneſtly and ardently prays, that it may have the effect which he had in view.

" At the ſame time he repeats his full determination to perſiſt in the exerciſe of the moſt rigorous means in the diſcharge of the duty which he owes to God, to his King, and to his Country, and to the brave and good of the army which it will

will be his pride to command, only while by its conduct it may merit the general approbation of our country, as much as he is ſure it will at all times by its courage." April.

This is in general an open country, pleaſantly variegated with hills and vallies, but not in a very good ſtate of cultivation. Both beef and mutton are very plenty, and reaſonable.

His Imperial Majeſty having ſignified his intention of reviewing all the troops compoſing the army on the heights above Cateau, the 16th inſtant, thoſe under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York are ordered to aſſemble on the heights above Bormerain at nine o'clock that morning. The ſeveral brigades, with the reſerve artillery, to march in ſeveral columns from their preſent quarters. The officers commanding are deſired to examine the roads to-morrow, and aſcertain the diſtance, as they are deſired to compaſs their march, ſo 14th.

as

April. as to arrive at Bormerain preciſely at the hour appointed.

Further directions will be given at Bormerain for forming the columns of march from thence to Cateau.

Here ſome of our battalions were furniſhed with ſtraps, for the purpoſe of carrying our great coats, ſlung acroſs the ſhoulders, neatly rolled up. This, in all ſorts of weather, was part of our equipment.

16th. According to the orders of the 14th, the ſeveral corps of the army under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, aſſembled at 9 o'clock in the morning on the heights of Bormerain, and from thence proceeded in ſeveral columns to the heights of Cateau, where we found the Emperor's troops already aſſembled. It was a fine day, and the ſun ſhone clear, which contributed much to the good appearance of the troops; there was line after line, and column after column, extended over all the heights.

About

About ſix o'clock the Emperor attended with a long retinue, rode briſkly along the lines, but had not time to take notice of every diſtinct corps. April.

After he had paſſed our brigade, we moved forward, croſſing the Cambray high road, within a mile of Cateau; it being now dark, we could ſee the latter town finely illuminated, on account of the Emperor and the Duke of York lodging there. We ſoon reached our appointed place, and pitched our tents for the firſt time this campaign in ſome fields of wheat. We had been previouſly ordered to have two days proviſions ready cooked with us, which ſaved us the trouble now of dreſſing it.

About eight o'clock this morning the whole combined army was in motion, and a glorious ſight it was to ſee, the vaſt extended columns of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, moving in different directions, according to the plan of attack. 17th.

The

April. 17th. The Emperor and his army turned off to the left, towards Landrecy, where they ſoon drove in the out-poſts, and laid ſiege to it. While we were on the march, we could ſee a good deal of cannonading on our left towards the Sambre, above Landrecy.

But now came our turn to exhibit; our principal attack was intended againſt a village called Vaux, near which place the enemy had ſtrengthened themſelves conſiderably, and thrown up a redoubt around a windmill, in which they had five pieces of cannon, with either one or two mortars. This poſt had an exceeding fine command, and as ſoon as the head of our column advanced within ſhot, they began a heavy cannonade; but it is to be obſerved, that in this part of the country are many hollow ways, reſembling the bed of a river dried up, which run with irregular windings through all the open country. In one of theſe hollow ways, directly in front of their battery, but at a conſiderable diſtance, our

our brigade formed the line of battle, and halted, while ſeveral pieces of cannon were detached round to the right near the edge of a wood, and brought to bear on the enemy with good effect. The French finding where we were drawn up, kept firing with the utmoſt vigour, but without effect, as we were under cover, except two ſpent balls, which ſloping down the bank, went directly through the ranks, killed two men, broke the colour ſtaff of the 3d regiment in the enſign's hand, and wounded five more. April. 17th.

The hollow way where we ſtood took its courſe round to the left a conſiderable way, and came up to the village of Vaux, which lay behind the battery. We now marched round this way, following two grenadier companies of the 1ſt regiment, and the corps of O'Donnel, which had been led up towards the village, with an intent to ſtorm the redoubt, but before we could reach it, the French had made good their retreat, and had alſo got their guns clear off, except one

ſix

April. 17th. ſix pounder, which we ſuppoſe they had not horſes to take away, as two lay dead in the redoubt, with a number of both killed and wounded men.

As they retreated, they were purſued through the wood of Leiſſe towards Bohain, by ſome Heſſian light cavalry, who killed a great number.

They had the precaution to defend the wood, which lay on our right as we advanced to Vaux, both with cavalry and infantry, and alſo by felling trees acroſs every paſs, otherwiſe their retreat to Bohain muſt have been cut off.

After gaining poſſeſſion of the redoubt, the 3d regiment and Coldſtream remained there, and the flank battalion and 1ſt regiment marched about two miles, where they halted as an advanced piquet towards Bohain. The night was very wet and cold, and we had no tents, as our baggage did not come up.

Some of the Auſtrian troops ſet moſt part of the village of Vaux on fire, which burnt almoſt all night. The Duke who had

had taken up his quarters there, was forced to leave them on account of the fire. April.

How wonderfully are ſome men's hearts hardened, and proof againſt every emotion of pity or humanity! Such are thoſe who with wanton cruelty deſtroy in an hour what a poor inoffenſive induſtrious family has toiled hard for years to obtain; and when they ſee the ſcreaming terrified children, hanging round their diſtreſſed mother, now left without a home, a prey to hunger, nakedneſs, and perhaps death, inſtead of moving their pity, it only provokes their ſcorn and abuſe.

The whole of the Duke's column marched this morning (except the advanced guard, viz. the flank and 1ſt battalion of the guards, and the Inniſkilling dragoons) and encamped on the heights between Baſuiou and Catillon, a few miles ſouth-eaſt of Cateau. 18th:

The other too battalions of guards, with the Inniſkilling, &c. advanced in the

April. 18th. morning through the wood of Leiſſe, and formed a line cloſe againſt the town of Bohain, while a reconnoitering party went in, but the French troops were all got clear off. The party was informed that the enemy fled with ſuch precipitation, that they left their baggage, &c. in the town, but finding they were not purſued, returned back about midnight and took it away.

We then returned back again to Vaux, where we remained all night.

One part of the foreſt through which we paſſed and repaſſed this morning, was ſtrewed thick with dead bodies, killed in the purſuit of the cavalry yeſterday, the greateſt part of them had been killed with the ſword, and were much mangled and cut in different places.

One of the above corpſes drew the attention of a great number of people, on account of the beauty and whiteneſs of its ſkin; it lay in a plowed field, was ſtripped naked, except the ſhirt, and appeared to have been a youth of about

eighteen or nineteen years of age, of the most exact proportion of shape and size, a skin perfectly clear and white, without the smallest spot or blemish, except where he had been wounded: he had received a shot in the groin, and a cut through his left eye, very deep. April.

The two battalions at Vaux being relieved by Major-general Abercrombie's corps, marched by a wide circuitous route to the place where the rest of the brigade were encamped; but not halting there, continued our route through Cateau, about two miles along the Cambray road, that being the position designed for our army to take, in order to cover the siege of Landrecy, and also to watch the motions of the enemy near Cambray. 19th.

The two battalions encamped near Catillon, with the rest of the troops there, joined us, and took up their new encampment.

April. 20th. His Royal Highneſs addreſſed the troops on the action of the 17th.

Head Quarters, Cateau, April 19, 1794.

" HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of York takes the earlieſt opportunity of teſtifying the ſenſe he entertains of the bravery and conduct of the troops which compoſed the two columns under his immediate command in the very extenſive operations of the 17th inſtant; his perſonal obſervation of the ſpirit and ſteadineſs with which the officers and men of the column which attacked the enemy's entrenchments on the heights above Vaux, and in the wood of Bohain, ſupported a very ſevere cannonade; and the report made to him by Sir William Erſkine that the ſame qualities were equally diſplayed by his column at the attack of the enemy's works at Premont, calls upon him to expreſs to them his warmeſt approbation.

" The companies of O'Donald, which led the attack of the redoubt; the two com-

companies of grenadiers of the 1ſt regiment of Britiſh guards which ſupported that attack; the three battalions of Auſtrian grenadiers commanded by Major-general Petraſh, who forced the enemy in the wood; and the huſſars of Arch Duke Ferdinand, with a ſquadron of the 16th light dragoons, under Major Lapport, who turned their right; as well as thoſe who under their brave leader, Colonel Davey, ſo gallantly purſued on the left, are all entitled to his beſt acknowledgments; as are in an equal manner the three battalions of the regiment of Kaunitz, who, by the report of Sir William Erſkine, attacked the works of the enemy at Premont with the intrepidity which at all times diſtinguiſhes the Auſtrian troops. April. 20th.

" His Royal Highneſs deſires in a particular manner to offer his beſt thanks to Lieutenant-generals Sir William Erſkine and Otto, for the judgment and good conduct which they ſo conſpicuouſly diſplayed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties.

April. 20th. "To Major-general Abercrombie, for the zeal, activity, and ſpirit with which he led the advanced guard of his column; and to Lieutenant-colonel Count Murfield, of the Etat-major, for the very great and active aſſiſtance which his Royal Highneſs derived from his abilities.

"His Royal Highneſs deſires that Captain Boag and Lieutenant Page of the royal artillery will accept his thanks for the very ſpirited and able manner with which they conducted the battery intruſted to their care."

The following order was iſſued the ſame day, by order of his Imperial Majeſty and the Duke of York;

"ALL perſons are forbid, upon pain of death, the pillaging or burning of houſes or villages, as by thoſe means we loſe all the neceſſaries and comforts of them."

The

The following order iſſued the ſame day, ſhews the care and attention of our royal commander towards the lives and property of individuals: April.

"BY order of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, an officer and forty men of the guards to be immediately ſent to Baſuyaux, to enforce the order for preventing pillaging and burning houſes, and the officer is to inform General Otto of his arrival there."

A working party, conſiſting of three ſubalterns, four ſerjeants, four corporals, and 300 men, was furniſhed by our brigade this day, for the purpoſe of throwing up redoubts and ſtrengthening our poſition. 21ſt.

The working parties continued; they are generally relieved twice in twenty-four hours, and work as long as they can ſee; they are paid at the rate of four-pence per diem. 22d.

April, 23d. A heavy cannonading heard from Landrecy, which the Emperor's troops are bombarding with the utmoſt vigour. Our forage, wood, &c. is brought here from Englefontaine.

The Britiſh troops are here:

CAVALRY.

Major-general Sir R. Lawrie's brigade,
Colonel Vyſes's do.
Major-general Manſell's do.
Major-general Dundas's do.
Seventh light dragoons,
Firſt do.
Fifteenth do.
Sixteenth do.

INFANTRY.

Brigade of guards,
Firſt brigade of the line,
Second brigade of the line,
Beſides artillery.

And the Auſtrians, Heſſians, &c. conſiſting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, compoſed above as many more.

This

This morning about four o'clock a column of the enemy, conſiſting of both cavalry and infantry, was diſcovered towards our right flank. That quarter being commanded by the Auſtrian General Otto, a gallant officer, our 15th light dragoons, and ſome Auſtrian huſſars were ordered to charge them, which they did with ſuch ſpirit and gallantry, that the French ſoon gave way, while our valiant dragoons purſued the flying foe near four miles, with great ſlaughter. Priſoners they took but few, as they employed their time to a better purpoſe, namely, following up, and completing their victory. April. 24th.

The 15th light dragoons, and the huſſars of Tuſcany, were ſupported by two or three ſquadrons from the 1ſt dragoon guards, the blues, and Prince of Wales's; their loſs was very ſmall, the 15th and Prince of Wales's dragoons ſuffered moſt. The enemy loſt above two hundred killed and wounded in the field, with nine pieces of cannon.

The

April. The engagement laſted about eight hours. In the afternoon three battalions of the guards marched to the place which they had occupied, and remained there a few hours until all was quiet, and then returned to camp.

25th. The ſiege of Landrecy is carrying on with the greateſt activity; we hear a conſtant cannonade, and at night can ſee the ſhells frequently.

Three ſquadrons of cavalry and three battalions of infantry are in conſtant readineſs night and day, to turn out in a moment: this duty is taken by rotation throughout the army. The whole line is alſo ready every morning at day-break.

26th. The enemy, determined to make another effort in order to raiſe the ſiege of Landrecy, advanced this morning towards our encampment in five columns, drove in our out-poſts, piquets, &c. and at ſix o'clock the heads of ſome of their columns were within cannon ſhot of our camp. The infantry were drawn up in front of their reſpective encampments,

and

and the quarter guard tents ſtruck, but no others were ſuffered to be touched, nor the leaſt appearance of confuſion. Several pieces of cannon were drawn forward juſt clear of the encampment, and a briſk cannonade began, which a little retarded their progreſs. Their left column, which it ſeems was the ſtrongeſt, approached with great confidence, and we could obſerve the ſquadrons of cavalry and diviſions of infantry advancing over a riſing ground at a ſmall diſtance with great rapidity. April. 26th.

And now every expectation was on the rack, awaiting ſome command that might determine an event that appeared ſo big with ſudden fate.

At length the Duke, who from No. 1 redoubt (it being the higheſt) was watching all their proceedings, obſerved, that their left flank was not covered, on which he immediately ordered the following regiments of cavalry to advance and turn that flank, namely, the Auſtrian regiment of cuiraſſiers, Zetzwichtz, the blues,

April. 26th. blues, 1ſt, 3d, and 5th dragoon guards; the royals, Arch Duke Ferdinand's huſſars, and the 16th light dragoons.

Theſe accordingly advanced with cool deliberate valour, and turning the enemy's flank, amidſt ſhowers of grape ſhot and muſketry, charged through their ſquadrons and battalions, backward and forward, bearing all down before them with irreſiſtible force. We could obſerve from the camp ſeveral of our ſquadrons charging through the French cavalry, then through a battalion of infantry, after which they would wheel round, and charge back again in the ſame manner, ſo that it was impoſſible for the enemy to rally or collect their terrified troops.

The 7th and 11th light dragoons in the mean time were performing prodigies of valour on the left, while our artillery advanced in front, and added to the general confuſion of the French.

The overthrow now became univerſal, cavalry and infantry were thrown together in promiſcuous heaps, or ſcattered

in

in aſtoniſhment over the plains. The cavalry that were left now took to their heels and fled, purſued with terror to the very gates of Cambray before they durſt look behind. The infantry following their example, to facilitate their flight, threw away their knapſacks, arms, and accoutrements, and made the beſt of their way, leaving our brave dragoons abſolute maſters of the field. April. 26th.

But they did not all run away who came that morning, the fields were covered with the ſlain, and in ſome places they lay in heaps, with a conſiderable number of our gallant heroes among them. We alſo took near 3000 priſoners, and about fifty pieces of cannon, with the general who commanded them, General Chapuy.

We had the misfortune to loſe Major-general Manſel, he was killed at the firſt onſet.

In

April. In conſequence of the above victory, the following order was iſſued this evening:

Paſs Orders, 26th April, 1795.

"IN conſequence of orders received from his Imperial Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief orders the troops to be under arms at the head of their reſpective encampments to-morrow morning at half paſt ſeven o'clock, to fire a feu-de-joie. The firing begins with the Britiſh reſerve artillery, follows the Auſtrian artillery, and then the line from the right.

"The men to be provided with three blank cartridges for the purpoſe."

27th. The ſiege of Landrecy is carried on with great activity, though the beſieged continue to make a vigorous defence.

The

The following is his Royal Highneſs's addreſs to the army: April. 28th.

Head Quarters, Cateau, 28th Apirl, 1794.

" HIS Royal Highneſs the commander in chief has the higheſt ſatisfaction in congratulating the army on the glorious ſucceſs of the 26th inſtant, in which the enemy, uſing every effort in a general attack, conducted in five columns for the relief of Landrecy, were repulſed in all of them, with a very great ſlaughter, and the loſs of near fifty pieces of cannon.

" The army under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs bore a very conſpicuous ſhare in the ſignal ſucceſs of the day; and his Royal Highneſs feels it incumbent on him to make his acknowledgments to thoſe brave officers and ſoldiers, to whoſe valour and conduct, under the Divine direction, this great and important victory is to be aſcribed.

" To Lieutenant-general Otto, and to Colonel the Prince of Swantzenbourg, to whoſe

April. 28th. whoſe lot it fell to conduct the principal operations of the day, his Royal Highneſs deſires to offer his beſt thanks, as well as to Colonel Vyſe, who, on the misfortune of General Manſel, took the command of, and ſo gallantly led to the charge, two brigades of Britiſh cavalry.

" His Royal Highneſs farther deſires, that Major Brigade Payne and Captain Beckworth may know, that their conduct has been particularly mentioned to him by Prince Swantzenbourg, as highly meritorious.

" The Auſtrian regiment of cuiraſſiers, Zetzwichtz, the blues, 1ſt, 3d, and 5th dragoon guards, the royals, Arch Duke Ferdinand's huſſars, and the 16th light dragoons, who attacked and defeated the principal column of the enemy on the right, have all acquired immortal honour to themſelves.

" Nor is the determined gallantry with which, regardleſs of their number, the 7th and 11th light dragoons attacked the

the enemy on the left, leſs worthy of every commendation. April. 28th.

" His Royal Highneſs requeſts, that the officers and men of thoſe brave corps will accept of his thanks, and he deſires they will be aſſured that he has not failed to repreſent their merits in the ſtrongeſt terms to their reſpective ſovereigns.

" His Royal Highneſs is extremely deſirous, that in the admiration excited by the ſucceſs of the 26th, the leſs brilliant, though not leſs meritorious ſervices of the light troops under General Otto, on the 24th inſtant, may not be overlooked.

" On that occaſion, the conduct of the huſſars, and 15th light dragoons, is particularly noticed on the report of Lieutenant-general Otto.

" His Royal Highneſs has at all times had the higheſt confidence in the courage of the Britiſh troops in general, and he truſts that the cavalry will now be convinced, that wherever they attack with the firmneſs, velocity, and order which

April. they ſhewed upon this occaſion, no numbers of the enemy we have to deal with, can reſiſt them."

The late Major-general Manſel was buried at ſix o'clock this evening, in the redoubt No. 1. The corpſe was preceded by three ſquadrons of his late brigade, and two pieces of cannon. The latter fired thirteen guns, at minute intervals, immediately after the interment. Major-generals Abercrombie, Lake, Dundas, White, Fox, and Colonel D'Oyly, attended as pall-bearers, with the Duke and a great number of other officers.

29th. This day the garriſon of Landrecy ſurrendered to the Imperial army after a ſiege of nine days. The troops are to march out to-morrow morning without their arms, officers excepted, who are allowed to wear ſwords.

30th. The enemy preſſing hard upon General Clairfait, who commanded in Weſt Flanders, it was deemed neceſſary to ſend ſome part of the army to his aſſiſtance; accord-

accordingly orders were iſſued this afternoon for the whole of the troops to be in readineſs to march this evening at nine o'clock, in conſequence of which the tents were ſtruck, the baggage loaded, and every thing ready for marching at the hour appointed. Our route was for the camp at Famars, but we did not move off our ground before eleven o'clock, when we proceeded in the following order, viz. April. 30th.

Two ſquadrons 15th light dragoons.

Six ſquadrons of the brigade, late Gen. Manſel's.

Four battalions Britiſh guards.

Two battalions Winſel Coloredo.

Three battalions Auſtrian grenadiers.

Six ſquadrons Colonel Vyſe's brigade.

The remainder of the troops on the advanced poſts marched by another route to the ſame place, under the command of General Otto.

About noon we arrived at Famars, where we were ordered to halt for the ſpace of four hours to refreſh the troops, May. 1ſt.

May. 1ſt. who were much fatigued with their night's march.

During our halt here, a heavy ſtorm of rain fell, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

At four o'clock we again reſumed our march, and paſſed the Scheldt at Frith, through St. Leger, and from thence to the high road that leads from Valenciennes to St. Amand, which place it was intended we ſhould reach that night; but the evening coming on, with a continued heavy rain, accompanied at ſhort intervals with dreadful flaſhes of lightning, it became ſo exceſſive dark, that no one could perceive whether that next him was a man, a horſe, or a waggon, of courſe every thing ran foul of each other; men and horſes fell in the ditches together, and the drivers of the guns were forced to grope the way before their horſes.

In this ſituation, our brigade reached a ſtraggling village, on the road between Valenciennes and the Abby de Vicoigne, where

where every one ſhifted for himſelf, and got under cover for the remainder of the night. General Lake and his horſe both fell into a dangerous hole, the horſe got out ſafe, but the General was much bruiſed. May.

The brigade of guards marched into St. Amand this morning, and was ordered to their former lodging and quarters. 2d.

Orders of this Day.

"THE commander in chief deſires, that the officers commanding brigades will have diſtributed to their men a full allowance of rum for this day, which his Royal Highneſs will pay for."

Marched about ſeven o'clock this morning, and at ſix o'clock in the evening arrived at our deſtined poſt, near Marquain, on the weſt of Tournay, much fatigued with theſe long marches. 3d.

The advanced poſts are placed as formerly under the command of Lieutenant-general Otto, and conſiſt of ſix ſqua- 4th.

May. drons of cavalry, ſupported by three battalions of infantry, which are relieved daily.

The following allowance of wood was ordered to be made to general officers, their ſuite, and officers of the ſtaff:

Lieutenant-generals and ſuite 30 rations of 12 pounds each for four days.

Major-generals and ſuite,	20	do.	do.
Colonels, - -	15	do.	do.
Field officers, -	10	do.	do.
Captains, - -	7	do.	do.
Subalterns, - -	4	do.	do.

Major-generals if in camp are allowed a proportion equal to that for - - - 30 men.
Colonels and field officers for 20 do.
Captains, ſubalterns, and ſtaff officers for - - - 10 do.

10th. About three o'clock this morning the enemy attacked our advanced poſts, drove them in, and approached our encampment with great rapidity; we were immediately ordered under arms, and our tents ſtruck, by that means if poſſible to draw

draw them into a general engagement, May.
but our cavalry drove them back again, killed a great number, and took many priſoners,

In this day's orders the Duke returned 11th.
thanks to the corps engaged yeſterday in the following manner:

"HIS Royal Highneſs the commander in chief deſires that Lieutenant-general Harcourt, Major-general Dundas, and Sir Robert Laurie, with the officers and men of the ſeveral corps of cavalry which were engaged yeſterday, will accept his beſt thanks for the further proof which they gave of that ſpirit and conduct which his Royal Highneſs is well aſſured will ever be attended with the ſucceſs it ſo well merits."

Extract from the orders of this day: 12th.

Head Quarters, Tournay, 12th May, 1794.

Parole Albertus.

"ALL pieces of ordnance, colours, tumbrils, and horſes taken from the ene-

May. my, are to be delivered to the Britiſh artillery, and receipts taken for the ſame; which receipts, accompanied by a written application from the officer commanding the regiment who took them, are within three days to be ſent to Mr. Commiſſary Williamſon, who, by order of his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief, will pay the following rewards, viz.

	£.
For each cannon or howitzer, -	20
For each pair of colours, -	10
For each tumbril, - -	10
For each horſe, - - -	12"

14th. Every gun and waggon of the park of artillery, &c. were ordered to be provided with two faſcines, being deſigned for the purpoſe of occaſionally filling up, and repairing of bad paſſes on the road.

16th. The army was ordered to cook two days proviſion, by which we knew ſome expedition was intended, which was no leſs than a general attack to be made by

our

our whole army on the enemy, in the following order. May. 16th.

The army was divided into five columns, the two on the left were to force the paſſages of the river Marque, at Pont à Treſſin, Willem, &c. and check the enemy at Liſle. The center column, which was compoſed of the brigade of guards, 1ſt brigade of the line, the free corps of O'Donnel, ſome of the Britiſh light cavalry, artillery, &c. was to force the enemy's poſt at Lannoy, and then proceed to Roubaix, &c. The next which was commanded by General Otto, was to proceed through Lurs, Waterloos, &c. to Tourcoing. The column on the right was to proceed through ſeveral intermediate places to Mouſcron; and by this diſpoſition it was intended to cut off the communication of the enemy's main army from Liſle.

Every thing being ready, the tents were ſtruck about nine o'clock this evening, and with the heavy baggage ſent off to a place behind Tournay.

About

May. About eleven o'clock the army was in motion. Our column was commanded by Major-general Abercrombie, but the Duke accompanied it; as being the center of the army, it was the moſt convenient place for him to receive information, or give orders.

17th. The morning being very hazy, we halted near the village of Templeuve, till about nine o'clock, when we moved forwards towards Lannoy, which, after a briſk cannonade for a ſhort time, the enemy abandoned.

In this attack Major Wright of the royal artillery was mortally wounded, and died ſoon after. This is a remarkably fatal place for the officers of our artillery, one being killed and two wounded here laſt year.

We then after a ſhort halt proceeded towards Roubaix; a company of light infantry under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Perryn, ſcouring the left flank all the way. The enemy made a ſtout oppoſition at Roubaix, and after their

their out-poſts were drove in, anſwered our cannon for ſome time with great ſpirit, and then retreated, getting clear off with all their guns. We then entered the town in triumph after a little difficulty, they having cut down a number of trees acroſs the road near the entrance. Many of the inhabitants were fled, and left their houſes ſhut up, and thoſe who remained, eyed us with a kind of vacant look, hardly knowing whether to eſteem us as friends or foes. May. 17th.

The brigade of the line was poſted on the chauſſee leading from Roubaix to Liſle, to prevent a ſurpriſe from that quarter; and the brigade of guards were drawn up in the field on the weſt ſide of the town; there they refreſhed themſelves with what they had with them, and were alſo ſupplied plentifully with ſeveral articles from the town.

Roubaix is a handſome town, laying with a gentle declivity towards the ſouth, on which ſide runs a ſmall rivulet, winding through the meadows. In the market-

place

May. 17th. place was erected the tree of liberty, impaled round with the red cap on the top of it, which our men ſoon levelled with the ground.

About ſun-ſet General Abercombie received orders to attack Mouvaux, a village two miles diſtant, ſtrongly ſituated by nature, and ſurrounded with paliſadoes and entrenchments, together with ſeveral flanking redoubts.

We accordingly advanced to the attack with great vigour and alacrity, from the refreſhment we had received at Roubaix, and after ſome time ſpent in cannonading, the flank battalion which had been in front all day, having formed the line, and advancing towards the enemy, eagerly catched the word "charge," and ruſhed with the utmoſt impetuoſity into the enemy's works, upon which they fled with the greateſt precipitation, leaving behind them three pieces of cannon. In the mean time the light cavalry wheeling round the village, overtook them in their flight,

flight, and purſued them about three miles with great ſlaughter. May. 17th.

After taking poſſeſſion of the village, piquets were ſent out wherever they were deemed neceſſary, and the remainder betook themſelves to reſt, highly pleaſed with the glorious ſucceſs of the day.

It is a happy thing for us mortals that we cannot ſee into futurity, otherwiſe we would certainly overlook all our bleſſings and enjoyments, and fix all our thoughts with fearful expectation on the approach of each calamity.

If we had known, however, what our next day's work was to be, we ſhould not at leaſt have ſlept ſo ſound that night.

It happened unfortunately that our column was the only one that was ſucceſsful in the general attack of yeſterday. The two columns on our left were either repulſed at the Marque, or ſo matched, that they could advance no farther, conſequently our left flank was left open to the numberleſs legions that poured out from Liſle.

The

May. 18th The column on the right was defeated, and forced to fall back again.

General Otto's column on our right gained its point, and took poſſeſſion of Tourcoign, but could not keep it, being driven out again and forced to retreat, ſo that we were left expoſed on all ſides.

The morning was uſhered in by a tremendous cannonade in the woods near Tourcoign, on our right, where the Auſtrians were forced to fall back; then towards Roubaix, behind us, where our brigade of the line were forced to give way; then on our left, where our piquets were drove in; and before us, multitudes of both cavalry and infantry appeared, advancing in all directions.

It was now about nine o'clock, and our brave general being apprized of our real ſituation, with reſpect to the other parts of the army, and having no proſpect of any aſſiſtance being ſent him, ordered us to retreat.

Accordingly we marched back towards Roubaix, with the artillery and

the main body of the brigade, while the skirmishing parties all around us made it appear like a kind of running fight. On coming near the town, we found the enemy assembled in great numbers in the wood to the right of the town, from whence they would have annoyed us greatly on our entrance; we therefore made a halt, and with four twelve pounders being drawn up, gave them such a salute as made them sheer off. We then proceeded through the town, which the front of the column cleared very well; but before the rear got clear of the gate, the enemy pressed very hard upon them, both with grape shot and musketry, and killed and wounded a great many. May. 18th.

On gaining the summit of the hill, after passing the town, a short halt was made, in order to collect the troops more close together, or see if any thing could be done; but the enemy pressing in on all sides, in such superior numbers, it was thought vain to attempt any thing offensive; we therefore moved on again, in hopes

May. 18th. hopes of reaching Lannoy, amidſt vollies of round and grape ſhot from all quarters. At every avenue, or paſs, they had guns to flank us, and their cavalry were ready whenever the ground would admit them to act.

Thus we went, beſet on all ſides, for upwards of three miles. Immediately after our laſt formation, a ſquadron or two of ſome foreign huſſars, inſtead of endeavouring to check the enemy, rode away at full ſpeed, even through the midſt of our own men, if they chanced to be in their way, and added confuſion to confuſion. The moſt part of our officers batt horſes and others were ſo frightened at the ſhot, that they became quite unmanageable, and throwing off their loads, ran with the utmoſt fury up and down, among the ſoldiers.

The women alſo, who inadvertently had been permitted to follow us, cauſed no ſmall diſorder; ſome being killed, others wounded, and ſome loaded with plunder

plunder, ſo as to be unable to keep up with the men. May. 18th.

It was now diſcovered that Lannoy was in poſſeſſion of the enemy, and our flank battalion guns being advanced too far in front, without a proper ſupport, a ſtrong detachment of cavalry from Lannoy met and took them, with all the men, except one, priſoners.

We were now forced to leave the road, and make our way through the fields between Lannoy and Leers: this was another occaſion of our loſing ſome more of our guns and tumbrils, not being able to get them over the hedges and ditches through which we paſſed.

In the mean time our Britiſh light cavalry which were with us performed wonders of valour, charging the enemy with unexampled courage, wherever they approached: it was no uncommon thing to ſee one of them attack three of the French dragoons at once, in order to reſcue the priſoners they were carrying off.

May. 18th. It was owing to their bravery that ſo few priſoners were taken, as well as the great numbers which they retook from the enemy.

As ſoon as we reached the village of Templeuve, we halted and formed; and from thence marched to our former poſition behind the village of Blandin, with very different ſenſations from what we had the evening before.

Our loſs proved to be very inconſiderable to what might have been expected in ſuch a ſituation; for it was rather to be wondered at that one of us eſcaped.

The flank battalions in the ſeveral attacks of the 17th inſtant, had 7 rank and file killed; 2 officers, viz. Colonel Manners, and Colonel Ludlow, and 33 rank and file wounded.

The brigade of the line under the command of Major-general Fox ſuffered very ſeverely.

The 3d regiment of guards alſo loſt one of their colours, not taken by the

enemy, but through the careleſs miſcon- May.
duct of a ſerjeant.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing of the Brigade of Foot Guards on the 17th and 18th of May, 1794.

Battalions.	Capt.		Lieu.		Serj.		Dru.		R. and F.		
	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*
Flank Batt.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	12	51	13
1ſt Regiment	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	8	6
Coldſtream	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	3
3d Regiment.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	9	14
Total	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	20	73	36

Flank Battalion. { Colonel Manners, Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Capt. Drummond, } Wounded.
Coldſtream, Lieut. Col. Gaſcoyne,
1ſt Regiment. Mr. Robinſon, Surg. taken Priſoner.

Towards the evening we changed the 19th.
poſition of our encampment, the Britiſh heavy cavalry and infantry taking their ground on the left of the line.

May. 19th.

Head Quarters, Tournay, 19th May, 1794.

Parole Martinus.

" IN noticing the event of yeſterday, his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief finds little to regret but the loſs of brave men, which, however, appears to be leſs, than from the nature of the action might have been expected.

" The proximity of the enemy's garriſons and armies, the want of that complete ſucceſs in the other parts of the intended operations, which would have ſecured the flanks of our poſition, and above all the nature of the country, ſo favourable to the kind of attack which the enemy undertook. Theſe will ſufficiently account for what has happened, without any imputation on the conduct and bravery of our troops; with them his Royal Highneſs has every reaſon to be perfectly ſatisfied, and he doubts not, but the enemy will feel to their coſt, upon the firſt occaſion which may preſent itſelf, to what they owe the advantage they have

had the good fortune to obtain yeſterday, over troops as much ſuperior to them in bravery and diſcipline. as is the cauſe we maintain to that for which they contend. May. 19th.

" In fact, the enemy has little to boaſt of but the acquiſition of ſome pieces of Britiſh artillery; which being the firſt that has fallen into their hands in the field, may afford matter of triumph; and though his Royal Highneſs regrets that they ſhould have that to boaſt of, yet he is perfectly ſatisfied, that it is to be attributed to the difficulty of the country alone, and not to the ſmalleſt failure in the courage and conduct which was exerted to ſave them.

" The corps to give in returns of their loſs immediately, and his Royal Highneſs relies on the zeal and activity of the commanding officers, for repairing every thing that will admit of it, with the utmoſt diſpatch, ſo that they may want nothing eſſential for future ſervice that can be procured them."

May. 21ſt. A detachment of two hundred grenadiers of the brigade of guards, with one captain, and four ſubalterns, attended the funeral of the late Major Wright, of the royal artillery, who died of the wounds he received on the 17th inſtant.

22d. This day the enemy having previouſly collected all their force, made a vigorous and general attack on our lines, in ſeveral columns; their greateſt efforts were made on our right, near the river Scheldt, which alſo covered their left flank; they maintained their ground in that quarter with uncommon reſolution, and with very little variation the whole day; having this particular advantage, that they were able from their vaſt numbers to pour in continual ſupplies of freſh troops to action; and alſo from the nature of the country and their ſituation, could change them with very little inconveniency.

A numerous column approached our lines, near the center, through the villages of Templeuve and Blandin, but a redoubt

redoubt having been thrown up near the road by which alone they could approach, and ſome other pieces of ordnance being placed a little to the left, in an advantageous ſituation, they were ſuffered to advance pretty near unmoleſted, when the whole opened upon them with ſuch effect, that they were forced to retreat in the utmoſt confuſion, and with very great loſs. Notwithſtanding which they made two more ſpirited attempts to force that paſſage, but were repulſed with equal loſs and confuſion. May. 22d.

Meanwhile a column conſiſting of 5 or 6000 men made its appearance towards our left, on which account the brigade of guards and the Britiſh heavy cavalry remained ready for action on their camp ground all that day, (the baggage and camp equipage being ſent away in the morning,) but they obſerving our advantageous ſituation, and dreading the thought of meeting the Britiſh cavalry a ſecond time on an open plain, thought proper not to make any approaches.

May. 22d. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the right wing of our army being much fatigued, and having loſt a great number of men, began to loſe ground conſiderably, and the enemy having paſſed the village of Froiennes, in and near which the hotteſt of the action had continued the whole day, advanced faſt towards Tournay on the Courtray road; on which his Royal Highneſs ſent the ſecond brigade of Britiſh infantry under the command of Major-general Fox, it conſiſted of the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments, with ſome of the Britiſh artillery. This brigade meeting the enemy, after firing a few rounds, charged them with ſuch reſolution and bravery, that it turned the ſcale of action once more in our favour, and the enemy were forced to fall back; and through the ſpirit and activity of our artillery, who alſo came freſh into action, they continued to loſe ground, though but ſlowly, till darkneſs

"Impos'd a grateful truce,
"And ſilence on the odious din of war."

Such

Such a battle hath, I believe, ſeldom been known, ſo fierce, and for ſuch a length of time; our out-poſts were driven in, and the cannonading begun at ſeven in the morning, and continued one continual roar of artillery and muſketry till near half paſt nine at night. May.

It is ſaid that the French had above one hundred thouſand men this morning, and that they have left above 9000 dead in the field. Report ſays alſo, that our army had near 4000 men killed, beſides a vaſt number wounded.

We took ſeven pieces of cannon from them in the courſe of the day.

The whole of the troops remained under arms all night, but when morning appeared, we perceived the enemy had retired.

Head Quarters, Tournay, 23d May, 1794.

Parole Americus.

" IT is his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief's expreſs order, that whenever the troops, or any particular corps, 23d.

May. 23d. corps, march without their camp equipage, no woman is upon any pretence whatever to be permitted to follow the column.

" His Royal Highneſs deſires this may be conſidered as a ſtanding order, and expects the commanding officers of regiments will take care it is moſt ſtrictly complied with.

" It is neceſſary at the ſame time to warn the women and followers of the army, that the provoſt-marſhal is hereby directed to inflict on every offender the moſt exemplary puniſhment; and if the offence deſerves it, even to execute on the ſpot, any woman or follower of the army, of any deſcription whatever, who by cruelty, plunder, or marauding, may bring diſgrace on the troops under his Royal Highneſs's command.

" This order to be read at this evening's roll call, at the head of every troop or company in the army, on which occaſion all women and followers of the army are ordered to attend, that none may plead

plead ignorance of the awful puniſhment to which they will ſubject themſelves by this crime. And his Royal Highneſs relies with confidence on the aſſiſtance of every officer to prevent the glory ſo juſtly acquired by the army in the field, being ſullied by acts of inhumanity and depredation. May. 23d.

" Whenever it is poſſible, it is the order of his Majeſty the Emperor, that all attacks may be made with drums beating and colours flying.

" His Majeſty the Emperor has deſired that his moſt particular thanks may be expreſſed to every part of the allied army that was engaged yeſterday, for the great gallantry they diſplayed, by which the deſirable end was obtained, of completely defeating the enemy.

" His Royal Highneſs the commander in chief deſires to expreſs his particular thanks to Major-general Fox; to the 14th regiment under the command of Major Ramſy; to the 37th regiment commanded by Captain Lightburn; to the

53d

May. 53d regiment commanded by Major Wiſeman; and to the detachment of artillery that was attached to them under the command of Capt. Trotter; for that great diſplay of intrepidity and good conduct which reflects the greateſt honour upon themſelves, at the ſame time that it was highly inſtrumental in deciding the important victory of the 22d.

"His Royal Highneſs much laments the loſs they have ſuſtained, but flatters himſelf they feel it in ſome manner compenſated by the credit they have gained."

24th. A malicious report having been circulated through the army, that it was owing to ſome miſconduct in themſelves, that the Britiſh troops were ſurrounded on the 18th inſtant, the Emperor publiſhed the following declaration:

Head Quarters, Tournay, 25th May, 1794.

Parole Chriſtophules.

25th. "HIS Imperial Majeſty has heard with the greateſt diſpleaſure, that a report has

has been ſpread of the Britiſh troops having allowed themſelves to be ſurprized on the 18th inſtant. May. 25th.

" He haſtens, therefore, to make it publicly known, that he is perfectly convinced of the untruth of this report, and of their having behaved that day with their accuſtomed reſolution and courage; that they only retired from the too great ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers, being attacked in front, flanks, and rear, at the ſame time; and that their retreat was performed with the utmoſt ſteadineſs and order.

" His Imperial Majeſty takes the earlieſt opportuntity to inform the troops of the combined powers, that ſince he has taken the command of the army, he has almoſt every day had proofs of their ardour and courage, and cannot too ſtrongly expreſs his ſatisfaction and gratitude to them on their former conduct."

Ever

26th. Ever ſince we have taken this poſition we have had a great number of men employed at work.

A chain of redoubts runs all along the front and flanks of this extenſive encampment from the Scheldt on the right to the Orchies road on the left, and ſo well calculated for defence, that we are under no apprehenſion of being taken by ſtorm.

27th. Several women that were taken priſonners on the 18th and carried into Liſle, returned to camp. They are loud in praiſe of the French, whom they extol to the ſkies for their civility and kindneſs to them, and the reſt of the priſoners; they ſay they were loaded with wine and other proviſions, and accompanied to the gates of Liſle with a band of muſic, and from thence conducted to the advanced poſts.

They brought ſeveral letters from the priſoners at Liſle.

Extract

June.

Extract from this Day's Orders.

" CORPS to give a return to-morrow morning at orderly time, to the Quarter-maſter-general, of the names of the women in each, whoſe huſbands have been killed or taken priſoners, and who are deſirous of going to England."

Anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth-day, his Royal Highneſs gave an entertainment, to which he invited all the commanding officers of regiments, &c. 4th.

At a general court martial, by which a number had been tried for divers crimes, were alſo tried two followers of the army, one for ſtealing a horſe, and the other for robbing a ſoldier, and ſentenced one thouſand laſhes each, which were ordered to be put in execution to-morrow the 6th. 5th.

Head Quarters, Tournay, 7th June, 1794.

Parole Clebus.

" HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of York thinks it incumbent on him to announce 7th.

June. 7th. nounce to the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops under his command, that the National Convention of France, purſuing that gradation of crimes and horrors which has diſtinguiſhed the periods of its government, as the moſt calamitous of any that has yet occurred in the hiſtory of the world, has juſt paſſed a decree, "that their ſoldiers ſhall give no quater "to the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops."

"His Royal Highneſs anticipates the indignation and horror which will naturally ariſe in the minds of the brave troops whom he addreſſes, upon receiving this information.

"His Royal Highneſs deſires, however, to remind them, that mercy to the vanquiſhed is the brighteſt gem in a ſoldier's character; and he exhorts them not to ſuffer their reſentment to lead them to any precipitate act of cruelty on their part, which may ſully the reputation they have acquired in the world.

"His Royal Highneſs believes, that it will be difficult for brave men to conceive, that

that any ſet of men, who are themſelves exempt from ſharing in the dangers of war, ſhould be ſo baſe and cowardly as to ſeek to aggravate the calamities of it upon the unfortunate people who are ſubject to their orders: it was, indeed, reſerved for the preſent time to produce to the world the proof of the poſſibility of the exiſtence of ſuch atrocity and infamy. June. 7th.

"The pretence for iſſuing this decree, even if founded in truth, could juſtify it only to minds ſimilar to thoſe of the Members of the National Convention: that is, in fact, too abſurd to be noticed, and ſtill leſs to be refuted; the French muſt themſelves ſee through the flimſy artifice of a pretended aſſaſſination, by which Robeſpierre has ſucceeded in procuring that military guard which has at once eſtabliſhed him the ſucceſſor of the unfortunate Louis, by whatever name he may chuſe to dignify his future reign.

"In all the wars which from the earlieſt times have exiſted between the Engliſh and the French nations, they have

June. 7th. been accuſtomed to conſider each other in the light of generous, as well as brave enemies; while the Hanoverians, for a century the allies of the former, have ſhared in this reciprocal eſteem, humanity, and kindneſs, which have at all times taken place the inſtant that oppoſition has ceaſed; and the ſame cloak has frequently been ſeen covering wounded enemies, while indiſcriminately conveying to the hoſpitals of the conqueror.

"The Britiſh and Hanoverian armies will not believe that the French nation, even under their preſent infatuation, can ſo far forget their characters as ſoldiers, as to pay any attention to a decree, as injurious to themſelves as diſgraceful to the perſons who paſſed it.

"On this confidence his Royal Highneſs truſts, that the ſoldiers of both nations will confine their ſentiments of reſentment and abhorrence to the National Convention alone, perſuaded that they will be joined in them by every Frenchman who poſſeſſes one ſpark of honour,

or

or one principle of a ſoldier: and his Royal Highneſs is confident that it will only be on finding, contrary to every expectation, that the French army has relinquiſhed every title to the fair character of ſoldiers and of men, by ſubmitting to, and obeying ſo atrocious an order, that the brave troops under his command will think themſelves juſtified, and, indeed, under the neceſſity of themſelves adopting a ſpecies of warfare for which they will then ſtand acquitted to their own conſciences, to their country, and to the world. In ſuch an event the French army alone will be anſwerable for the tenfold vengeance which will fall upon themſelves, their wives, and their children, and their unfortunate country, already groaning under every calamity which the accumulated crimes of unprincipled ambition and avarice can heap upon their devoted victims. June. 7th.

" His Royal Highneſs deſires that this order may be read and explained to the men at three ſucceſſive roll callings."

June. 10th. Nothing worth notice occurred till this day; about eleven o'clock, A. M. we were ordered to ſtrike our tents, the baggage to be ſent off, and the major part of the army to march in two columns; ours were to be formed at Pont à Chin, on the road between Peck and Courtray. But no movement taking place, we pitched them again about ſeven o'clock.

14th. In the afternoon a great deal of thunder and lightning. For ſome days paſt the weather has been exceſſive hot.

18th. This morning a feu-de-joie was fired all round the encampment, from the cannon on the ſeveral batteries, in conſequence of a victory obtained over the enemy on the Sambre, by the Prince of Orange. The enemy loſt 7000 men, twenty-two pieces of cannon, thirty-five ammunition waggons, baggage, ſtores, &c.

In conſequence of ſome threatening movement of the enemy, about one o'clock, A. M. we ſtruck our tents, and the Britiſh light cavalry, infantry, and

reſerve artillery, were ordered to be ready to march at four. About ſix o'clock we marched from our encampment, leaving the tents packed up, and baggage behind. June. 18th.

We croſſed the Scheldt a little below Tournay, and turning to the left, we paſſed the village of Kain, near the foot of that pleaſant place, Mount de la Trinitie, and down along the ſide of the river through Obigies and Herinne, to a village called Pottes, about fifteen miles from Tournay. We reached this place about midnight, and lay down in the adjoining fields; the weather fortunately was fine.

Throughout our march along the eaſt ſide of the Scheldt, the proſpect is exceedingly delightful, woods, incloſures, fields, and meadows, mixed with the moſt beautiful variety; every field covered with the fineſt crops we ever ſaw, of wheat, barley, rye, flax, &c. and ſo rich in the ſoil, that ſome of the rye ſtands near eight feet high, and every other

June 18th. ſpecies of grain proportionably exuberant.

The iron hand of deſtructive war has not yet reached this pleaſant ſpot, and on comparing it with the deſolated regions which we have lately occupied (though the ſoil is equally fruitful in both) it would make the moſt unfeeling heart lament the fatal conſequences of war. Wherever we go, the moſt luxuriant crops are unavoidably deſtroyed, and the moſt fertile fields, now in June, aſſume the diſmal proſpect of November.

Before the conquering army the affrighted inhabitants fly, frequently leaving their whole dependence behind them, a prey to the rapacious hand of plunder, which in ſpite of all order and diſcipline, too often prevails; anon they return with trembling ſteps, in hopes to find relief and ſhelter, when, behold, inſtead of their once happy cottage, a heap of ruins! all their hopes deſtroyed for ever, none to pity, none to help!

Let

Let the ſympathetic heart draw a pic- June.
ture to itſelf of their ſituation.

At eleven o'clock, A. M. we marched 19th.
back again by the ſame route to our former camp ground, at which we arrived about five in the afternoon.

Laſt night we lay on the ground with- 20th.
out our tents, except a few companies in the brigade. The batt horſes which ſhould have followed the army having miſtaken the road, and did not arrive till near ſun-ſet this evening. It rained conſiderably both laſt night and this morning.

This evening a little before ſun-ſet, or- 21ſt.
ders were iſſued for all the heavy baggage of the Britiſh to be packed up, and aſſemble immediately on the left of our line next Tournay, from whence it was conducted to the other ſide of the town towards Leuze.

At the ſame time the Auſtrian troops left us, being withdrawn to ſome other quarter.

Our army being thus diminiſhed, it became neceſſary to contract the line of

June. our encampment, for which purpoſe our tents were ſtruck after dark, and about one o'clock next morning our new line was formed; the right near the village of Orq, towards the Fauxbourg de Liſle; the left reaching the heights near the Orchus road; the Britiſh heavy cavalry on the left.

23d. This day the heavy baggage ſet off for Gramont, where it is to be parked till further orders. The bread waggons, &c. are parked without the gate of Tournay, towards the above place. Every imagination is wound up to the higheſt pitch, in expectation of ſome great event, from ſuch obvious preparations, but all is doubt and uncertainty. Meanwhile a thouſand whimſical ſtories are circulating every hour among the ſoldiers.

It is certain, however, that General Clairfait cannot maintain his ground in Weſt Flanders, and that if he gives way, our poſition here will not be tenable.

24th. Our ſuſpicions are now confirmed that a retreat is intended, in conſequence of General

General Clairfait's being forced to fall back. June. 24th.

About noon our whole army was in motion, and paſſing through Tournay, arrived about ſun-ſet at Ronaix, by a very pleaſant road. The whole country through which we marched, exhibits a moſt delightful ſcene; a pleaſing variety of hills and vallies, woods and lawns, the whole covered with the moſt beautiful verdure, while from the ſummit of each riſing ground you diſcover a new land-ſcape, above the power of art to deſcribe.

Ronaix is a handſome lively town, has a large market-place, well ſupplied with cloth, and cloaths ready made of all ſorts, linen drapery, hardware, toys, &c. with a great number of hogs, which meat is very reaſonable here.

It is ſurrounded, except on the ſouth-eaſt, with hills of a gentle aſcent, covered with wood, forming a kind of amphitheatre.

We pitched our camp in two parallel lines, on the ſouth-ſide of the town; the infantry

June. infantry in front, and the heavy cavalry in the rear; the light cavalry on the other ſide of the town towards Oudenarde. Our out-poſts were now along the eaſt ſide of the Scheldt.

27th. A heavy cannonading has been heard ſince day-light toward Oudenarde and beyond.

At noon our tents were ſtruck, baggage packed, and every thing in readineſs to march. General Clairfait being attacked by the enemy in three columns, but not prevailing, we pitched our tents again at ſix o'clock, P. M.

30th. The enemy has lately bombarded Oudenarde, which is ſtill in our poſſeſſion, and from whence we have brought our bread, forage, &c. ſince we have been here.

General Clairfait has fallen back to Ghent.

It is reported the enemy has above three hundred thouſand effective men on this frontier, compared with which number all our army is but a ſmall piquet,

ſo

ſo that we have begun to retreat; it is probable we may continue to do ſo, till we find a proper place to make a ſtand againſt ſuch unequal numbers. July.

Some days paſt have been exceeding ſultry, and this evening there fell a little rain, with a great deal of thunder and lightning.

Agreeable to the orders of yeſterday, the tents were ſtruck at two o'clock this morning, and about eight o'clock the whole marched by the right in one column in the following order, viz. The Britiſh infantry leading in the order of battle, followed by the Heſſian infantry; the Britiſh cavalry follows the Heſſian infantry, and the column is cloſed by the Heſſian cavalry. 3d.

About five o'clock, P. M. we reached Gramont, a handſome town ſituated on the ſouthern declivity of a hill, at the bottom of which flows the river Dender, which, in paſſing through the town, is divided into two branches, one for navigation,

July. vigation, and the other for water-mills, bleaching, &c.

The cuſtom of white-waſhing the outſide of their houſes adds greatly to the beauty of the town, which ſeen from the ſouthward, the houſes riſing gradually one above the other, has a very pleaſant proſpect. On the top of the hill is an obſervatory ſurrounded by a grove of trees.

The greateſt part of our road from Ronaix to Gramont (which was a croſs one) was through foreſts, and over heights of a conſiderable extent, covered with heath, which is the firſt barren ground we have ſeen in this country: which, however, by its variety, was very agreeable, having many exceeding fine proſpects over the adjacent country, particularly towards the ſouth-eaſt, where the view was only bounded by the horizon.

4th. Struck our tents at three o'clock, moved off the ground about ſeven; the whole of the Britiſh marching in one column, the brigade of guards in front.

We

We pitched our camp near the village of Wambeke, about eight or nine miles to the weſtward of Bruſſels. July. 4th.

The country through which we paſſed this day, is not exceeded in culture or fertility by any we have yet ſeen. Numberleſs little hamlets and cottages, ſhaded with verdant groves, with fields or meadows between, filled with all the luxuriance of nature's bounty, among which are great quantities of hops.

The peaſants of both ſexes were all buſily employed, ſome reaping, others mowing, all in their ſeveral employments; the children homely clad, but ſtrong and hearty, diverting themſelves with innocent amuſements, form a moſt complete and finiſhed picture of rural induſtry, innocence, and happineſs.

The weather has been exceeding hot yeſterday and to-day, and as we march always in the heat of the day it is very fatiguing for troops carrying ſo much luggage as the Britiſh generally do.

Halted.

July. Halted.

5th. Marched at five in the morning to

6th. Mollem, a village near Aſche, which is ſituated about ſix miles from Bruſſels on the Chauſſee to Dendermond, from which it is alſo ſix miles.

A column of General Clairfait's army marched through Aſche to Bruſſels this morning, which detained our column ſome hours, as they croſſed the road before us.

The Auſtrians have now entirely evacuated Weſt Flanders, with the French cloſe at their heels.

The Earl of Moira, who has ſtolen a march with his army by ſome means or other from Oſtend, has reached the Dender, and we hear that ſome of his rear guard was attacked at Aloſt this afternoon.

A heavy cannonade has alſo been heard ſouthward of Bruſſels all this afternoon. Weather very hot.

7th. At one o'clock P. M. ſtruck our tents, which, with all the wheel-carriages, ſat off

off at three, and at nine at night we proceeded in the following order of march, viz. July.

British heavy cavalry with the guns attached to them in the rear.

Brigade of guards.

Two twelve-pounders, British.

Two howitzers, ditto.

First and second brigades of the line.

Two battalions of Hessians.

Two twelve-pounders, British.

Two howitzers, ditto.

Five battalions, Hessians.

Two battalions of Hessians and the 1st dragoon guards to march in the rear, in order to support the rear guard under the command of Major-general Dovey in case of necessity. 8th.

In this order marching all night, passing through Brusseghem and Gromberghen; we crossed the great canal leading from Brussels to Antwerp, at Verbrande Brugghe about sun-rising, and from thence proceeded through Eppeghem to a village called Semps, where we rested.

The

July. The tents, baggage, &c. being ſent forward to Waerloos. The fertility of the ſoil, and the induſtry of the huſbandman ſtill continues through this country, and Ceres ſmiling amidſt her fields loaded with weighty grain, promiſes a plentiful harveſt.

Weather ſtill continues exceſſive hot.

9th. This morning before one o'clock we were all under arms, in the order of march of yeſterday, croſſed the river Senne, a few miles from Semps, and at three o'clock in the morning paſſed through Malines, which appears to be a fine, well-built town. The main ſtreet, which is wide, and ornamented with many elegant buildings, along which is the main road from Bruſſels to Antwerp. is about a mile long, at each end of which is a lofty gate, adding an air of no ſmall conſequence to the town. It is ſurrounded by a wide deep ditch, and a wall of no great ſtrength, ornamented at ſmall diſtances with little towers, but the whole much decayed. A fine gravel walk ſhaded

ded with lofty trees runs all round the rampart, which in ſummer is very pleaſant. July. 9th.

Near the middle of the town is a ſpacious market-place, on one ſide of which is the town-hall, and near the other ſide ſtands in view the ſouth ſide of their great church, which is an ancient, Gothic building, with a ſquare tower.

Through the middle of the town flows the river Dyle, over which is a ſtone bridge with three arches, and below it lay ſeveral veſſels of conſiderable burthen.

On leaving Malines we kept to the right of the main road, croſſing the river Neethe at the village of Duffel; from thence we came acroſs the country to the chauſſee between Waerloos and Kontigh, (the latter being head quarters) where we encamped, almoſt ſmothered with duſt. The ſoil of this country is a light ſand, which, in this dry ſeaſon wherever it is trod upon, the wind raiſes in clouds like ſmoke from a furnace, and covers every ſurrounding object.

July. This day the army with the Earl of Moira joined us; it ſtill continues to act under his Lordſhip's command.

Extract from Yeſterday's Orders.

"THE 3d dragoon guards will march at half paſt ten o'clock; they will proceed very ſlowly along the route of the march of the column, which it will carefully patrole, obliging all carriages without exception to quit the chauſſee.

"The patroles will apprehend all perſons of any nation or denomination whom they may find plundering, or committing any irregularities."

12th. This evening the enemy, who follow cloſe at our heels, commenced a ſmart cannonade with our advanced poſts, which laſted ſome hours; but ſome pieces of cannon, and a reinforcement being ſent out, they thought fit to retire to a more convenient diſtance.

13th. In the evening came on a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, but not much rain; the

the latter would be very agreeable at this time, as the ground by reaſon of the drought is like a heap of aſhes. Water being ſo ſcarce here we have begun to ſink wells, which ſupply the deficiency tolerably well. July.

The enemy are approaching near our out-poſts in conſiderable ſtrength. This morning a briſk fire of muſketry was kept up for above two hours by the piquets, &c. after which the enemy retired. Some battalions of Dutch and Heſſians being left in the town of Malines, the enemy approached it in the morning, when a heavy cannonade commenced, which continued all day. 15th.

The enemy having poſſeſſed themſelves of Malines, our troops in front of our poſition have yeſterday and to-day ſent back all their baggage towards Antwerp, which indicate a retrogade movement for the whole. A cannonade has been kept up all this day between the out-poſts. 16th.

This day four light companies joined the brigade with a ſmall draught for the 17th.

July. Coldſtream and 3d regiment. The light companies joined the flank battalion, which now conſiſts of twelve companies.

The out-poſts of each army having eſtabliſhed themſelves on their reſpective ſides of the river Neethe, remain very quiet.

Weather exceeding ſultry.

20th. Every thing has been very tranquil for ſome days paſt.

Whatever enmity may be in the hearts of the rulers of nations or conductors of war againſt each other, there ſeems to be little animoſity between individuals of the different armies. Since the 17th the advanced poſts of the French army have been eſtabliſhed on one ſide of the river Neethe, and our's on the other; the river is about thirty or forty paces wide; the cannon are planted on both ſides ready for attack or defence; yet the men walk about, or careleſſly lay on the bank on each ſide, and frequently converſe with each other. Several of the French have ſtript and ſwam over to our men, bring-

ing

ing with them gin and other liquors, and after drinking with each other with the utmoſt frankneſs and cordiality, ſwim back again to their poſts. July.

This familiarity was, however, ſtrictly forbidden as ſoon as known.

What reflecting mind but muſt lament the fatal cuſtom, neceſſity, or other cauſes, that urge men, not only without remorſe, but with an ardent zeal to deſtroy each other, between whom no cauſe of complaint ever exiſted, but only to ſatiate the ambition, avarice, or revenge of of a few individuals.

The flank battalion was divided, the four companies of grenadiers put under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Stanhope, and the eight companies of light infantry under the command of Colonel Sir James Duff.

Marched about five o'clock this morning in three columns; our column encamped at Wyneghem, ſix miles eaſt of Antwerp. 22d.

July. On the road near Antwerp are ſome very elegant ſeats of the nobility and gentry; and where we encamped this day is one with a very extenſive pleaſure ground and gardens, diverſified with all the variety of woods, ſhrubberies, fiſh ponds, canals, &c. but much out of repair, the proprietor having abſconded, perhaps for ſome political reaſon.

23d. Marched at ſeven this morning, and about two o'clock encamped near the village of Weſtweſel, on a vaſt extended plain covered with heath; on the north ſide of which our encampment ſtretched for ſeveral miles.

There is no compariſon between this country and that we have lately paſſed through; nothing now is ſeen but barren heaths, and except what we brought with us, nothing is to be had either to eat or drink; not even water, but what we have out of ditches or ponds.

The magazines of forage, &c. which could not be removed from Antwerp,

were

were ſet fire to, which burnt all this day. July.

Marched and encamped about three miles from Roſendale, eight or nine from Bergen-op-Zoom; Roſendale being our head quarters. Here again are vaſt plains, hardly half covered with heath, and ſmall patches of wood here and there, which never arrive to any conſiderable growth; and where there happens to be a cottage, the ground they occupy bears ſo little, that one would think it hardly repays them for the cultivation. 24th.

We dug a great number of wells here, and by that means were pretty well ſupplied with water, which, however, in this country is neither plentiful nor good.

Orders given for the army to march to-morrow morning at four o'clock, in two columns, the heavy baggage being already ſent off. 29th.

At half paſt three o'clock this morning our march was countermanded, and about five we were ordered under arms; immediately after three regiments of light in- 30th.

July. 30th. fantry, the brigade of guards, two battalions of Heſſian grenadiers, and a few ſquadrons of other cavalry, marched to the village of Niſpen, where we lay under arms a ſhort time, and then advanced about two miles further to a common, where we formed the line of battle. The whole being only conſidered as a reconnoitering party, the light cavalry advanced in ſtrong patroles to diſcover the enemy's poſition; when, in advancing to a high ridge of ſand hills, and ſeeing only a few patroles of the enemy, who retreated upon their approach, they came back again, and ſoon after we returned to our encampment.

Extract from the Orders of the 29th.

For the information of the army, and to prevent diſputes, the following is a table of the value of the money in this country:

DUTCH

July. 30th.

DUTCH COINS,

Calculated at the par of eleven Florins Dutch Currency, per Pound Sterling.

COINS.	Dutch. Fl.	Sti.	Doi.		Eng. s.	d.
A Dutch ducat worth	5	5	0	equal to	9	6½
A coin of three florins	3	0	0	——	5	5½
A ducatoon	3	3	0	——	5	8¾
A deilder	1	10	0	——	2	8¾
A coin of twenty-eight ſtivers	1	8	0	——	2	6½
A ſkillion	0	6	0	——	0	6½
A Dutch gilder	1	0	0	——	1	9¼
A Dutch rix dollar	2	11	0	——	4	6½
A ſtiver	0	1	0	——	0	1

ZEALAND COIN.

A rix dollar	2	12	0	——	4	8¾
A half ditto	1	6	0	——	2	4½
A quarter rix dollar	0	13	0	——	1	2¼
One-eighth ditto	0	6	6	——	0	7
One ſhilling	0	5	6	——	0	6
A double gee	0	2	0	——	0	2
A ſtiver	0	1	0	——	0	1

N. B. The foregoing calculation is made as far as the fraction admits of one farthing.

Aug.

Head Quarters, Roſendale, Auguſt 3, 1794.

Parole St. George.

3d. "THE army marches to-morrow morning at half paſt three o'clock in the following order:

"The left column to conſiſt of Hanoverian and Heſſian cavalry of the 2d line: Hanoverian and Heſſian infantry of the ſame: two Britiſh twelve pounders: Major-general Fox's, and Brigadier-general Graham's brigade: two howitzers: Brigadier-general Balfour's brigade: infantry of the reſerve with their guns (viz. the brigade of guards:) Britiſh cavalry of the 2d line: Heſſian dragoons of the reſerve."

The right column was compoſed ſimilar to the left.

The left column was ordered to march through Etton, and to be under the command of Lieutenant-general Sir William Erſkine: the right column through Sprindall,

dall, under the command of General Count Walmoden. Aug.

Marched according to the orders of yeſterday, and paſſed through Breda, and encamped near Oſterhout, on a large plain full of the veſtiges of war. Mounts were thrown up to a great height with exceſſive labour, and many raiſed platforms, batteries, redoubts, &c. ſtill retained nearly their original form. 4th.

Here again we dug wells, and diſcovered many old ones, which had been filled up with wood, &c. at the bottom not much decayed.

On that part of the common neareſt Breda are a great number of criminals hung in chains, four of whom have been lately executed, one broke upon the wheel, and three hung.

One was chained up alive to a high poſt reſembling a crucifix; one chain goes round under his arms, one round his loins, and a third round his ancles; and in that poſture it is ſaid that he lived three days, and part of the fourth. I could not learn

Aug. to any degree of certainty the ſeveral crimes of theſe men.

There are alſo the remains of a great many more unfortunate wretches ſcattered up and down this Golgotha; as alſo the fragments of ſeveral wheels and inſtruments of torture.

Our ſoldiers were ordered to take down the carcaſes and bury them, which they did, and burnt the gallows, poſts, &c. to which they had been ſuſpended.

Breda is a neat, well built town, ſtrongly fortified, and the Dutch are now buſily employed in repairing the works, and making every neceſſary preparation for a vigorous defence, ſhould the enemy attempt it. The trees of every deſcription are cut down within cannon ſhot of the town, and every thing removed that might tend to favour the approach of the enemy.

8th, This day the engineers and others pointed out places for throwing up redoubts, batteries, &c. in front of the encampment,

campment, and working parties were ordered accordingly. Aug.

This day John Gorman, a private of the 8th regiment of light dragoons, was ſhot, purſuant to the ſentence of a general court martial, for mutiny. The whole of the Britiſh army was under arms on the occaſion. 18th.

About three o'clock, P. M. came on a moſt terrible ſtorm of hail and rain, accompanied with one continued roar of thunder and flaſhes of lightning; it laſted about thirty-five minutes, and ſet the country all afloat. 19th.

This day the Prince of Orange viſited Breda, and inſpected the inundations, which have perfectly well ſucceeded. 23d.

Early this morning a patrole conſiſting of 800 cavalry, and 200 infantry, with four pieces of Heſſian flying artillery, were ſent out to reconnoitre. Upon coming near the village of Tilbourg, they received information that a piquet of 500 French were in it, they accordingly made the neceſſary arrangements for ſurrounding 24th.

Aug. ing the village, but a ſerjeant of the 16th light dragoons deſerting to the enemy, gave them timely notice, by which means they made their eſcape.

This being the birth-day of the Prince of Orange, a grand entertainment was made at head quarters. In the evening the Prince, Princeſs, and ſeveral others of their relations, in carriages, viewed the army drawn up at the head of their reſpective encampments.

28th. This night at ten o'clock orders were iſſued to ſtrike the tents immediately, and the army to march at twelve.

29th. Accordingly we marched ſoon after twelve, and this afternoon encamped on a wide plain in front of Bois-le-Duc.

Marched at four o'clock this morning through Bois-le-Duc, and encamped on ſome large plains behind it; head quarters being at a village called Udden.

30th. Bois-le-Duc is a large, beautiful, populous town, ſtrongly fortified both by nature and by art, there being only two roads leading to it, one on the ſouth and the

the other on the north; theſe roads are raiſed with much labour ſeveral feet above the level of the meadows through which they paſs, near a mile in length; theſe meadows can be inundated at pleaſure; and theſe paſſes are ſo defended, that it is impoſſible to force them. Aug.

The Britiſh infantry were brigaded as follows, taking place the 30th inſtant:

Brigades of Infantry in the Duke of York's Army.

Firſt brigade, Major-general Stewart, 3d, 40th, 55th, 59th, and 89th regiments. 31ſt.

Second brigade, do. 8th, 27th, 28th, and 57th do.

Third brigade, do. 12th, 33d, 42d, and 44th do.

Fourth brigade, Major-general Fox, 14th, 37th, 38th, and 63d do.

Fifth brigade, do. 15th, 53d, 54th, and 88th do.

Head quarters were this day changed to Burlecombe. Sept. 1ſt.

Nothing

Sept. 14th. Nothing particular occurred till this day, when the enemy advanced to the eaſtward of Bois-le-Duc, with a very ſuperior force, ſeemingly with a deſign to cut off our retreat; conſequently our ſituation being no longer tenable, this night at eleven o'clock the reſerve, conſiſting of the brigade of guards, and the 3d brigade of the line, with a proportion of cavalry and artillery, were ordered to march, under the command of that brave and gallant officer Major-general Abercrombie.

15th. At day-light they began the attack upon the enemy's advanced poſts, but without forcing them back; however, it effectually anſwered the purpoſe intended of checking their advance, and our troops made a very good retreat back to the camp with very little loſs.

16th. Meanwhile the army was on its march for Graaf, on the river Meuſe. The baggage, tents, &c. being ſent off in the morning, we marched at midnight, and about four o'clock next morning paſſed

through Graaf, croſſed the river Meuſe on a pontoon bridge, and encamped at a ſmall diſtance from the river, to the right, near the village of Wicken, which was head quarters. Sept.

Graaf, or Grave, is a ſmall but very ſtrong place, apparently in good repair. The river waſhes its walls on the north ſide.

A full allowance of ſpirits was ordered for the troops this day.

This day the army marched about five miles further back, and encamped on a hilly common about four or five miles ſouth of Nimeguen. 21ſt.

This ſituation is very convenient for wet weather, being a dry mooriſh ſoil, which lays high, but no water to be found near.

The Meuſe is now the barrier between us and the French, and had we a little more force, we might defend it; but we are only a handful compared to their multitudes, and they appear to be equally

Sept. as well appointed in every reſpect as we are, both cavalry and infantry.

22d. The enemy made ſome attempts to approach the river above Grave, but they were repulſed and loſt one piece of cannon.

23d. In order to put a ſtop to that ſcandalous and too prevalent practice of plundering, his Royal Highneſs gave this day in public orders a pointed addreſs to the officers of the army, and another caution to the men; at the ſame time empowering the Provoſt to execute on the ſpot any one whom he might detect in the commiſſion of that act of diſobedience.

A great deal of rain this night, with thunder and lightning.

24th. This evening the enemy made ſome advances towards the out-poſts of Grave, but they were again repulſed.

Very ſtormy weather.

25th. This day a ſpy dreſſed in the uniform of an emigrant huſſar, was taken up near the camp; as ſoon as he found himſelf detected, he ſwallowed ſome poiſon which

which he had ready prepared. He was conducted to head quarters alive, but although every medical aſſiſtance was applied, he died ſoon after. Sept.

It being diſcovered that ſome correſpondence has been carried on between ſome ſutlers who follow the camp, and the enemy; an order was iſſued to apprehend all ſuſpected perſons of that deſcription, but nothing of any importance was diſcovered. 26th.

In conſequence of the enemy bringing a great force towards Gennep, and above it, the brigade of guards, the 3d brigade of the line, a brigade of Britiſh light cavalry, and the huſſars of Salem, were ordered to march at ſix o'clock this morning to Gennep, from which place General Abercrombie, with thoſe under his command, removed farther up the river, to communicate, if poſſible, with the right of the Auſtrians. 29th.

Several of our officers and thoſe of the French converſed with each other acroſs the river at Gennep, mutually inviting 30th.

Sept. each other to dinner, but which invitation neither party thought proper to accept.

Oct. 1ſt. The Auſtrians under General Clairfait having been defeated, and conſequently expoſed our left flank uncovered, which the enemy ſeemed inclined to turn, and being alſo in great force on our right, near Battenburg, at which place they ſeem preparing to croſs the river; his Royal Highneſs thought it expedient to contract his army to a more central point, as it was impoſſible to defend the vaſt extent which it now occupied.

5th. Accordingly the principal part of the forces were drawn towards Nimeguen, where a bridge had previouſly been thrown over the Waal, and the heavy baggage have already paſſed.

In conſequence of this we marched from Gennep at twelve at night through Groſbeck to Nimeguen. The night was extraordinary dark and rainy, and the roads rough and ſlippery, ſo that none could walk many yards without ſtumbling

ling or falling, which made it one of the most toilsome marches we ever met with. About the time we arrived at Grosbeck we discerned day-light appearing, which made every heart ready to sing with Milton, Oct.

Hail, holy Light, &c.

We pitched our tents by the gates of Nimeguen.

Nimeguen is a large, populous town, strongly fortified, standing on a rising ground on the south banks of the river Waal, and the works have been put in a state of good repair, and are very strong; but there are none towards the river which is large, and runs with a very strong current; but there is a fort on the opposite side.

At eight o'clock this morning we crossed the Waal, on a bridge of boats, leaving a number of troops behind us to garrison the town of Nimeguen; we marched about seven or eight miles along the dyke, which runs by the north side 6th.

Oct. 6th. of the river. Theſe dykes, with which every river in this part of the country is bounded, are raiſed about twenty feet above the level of the country, with gravel roads on the top, wide enough for two carriages to paſs each other. We were cantoned in a number of ſmall villages, and received in general but very indifferent treatment from the inhabitants, who by the bye, if we may judge from appearances, are no friends to us, and give Old England but little thanks for expending her blood and treaſure in defending them from the incurſions of the Carmagnols, whom they would certainly make more welcome than us: indeed many of them ſay ſo to our face, and we have every reaſon to believe that what they ſay is true.

A very ſingular circumſtance happened this day, the particulars are as follow:

A few miles before we arrived at our place of deſtination, from ſome obſtruction in the front among the waggons, the column made a halt for a few minutes, during

during which time a young lad, a driver, went to a houſe near the road, and whether he had taken away any thing without paying for it, or from what other cauſe we knew not, but he was ſhut out of the houſe, fired at from the windows, and ſlightly wounded; ſeveral other ſhots were fired from the windows, and a man of the name of Street, belonging to the 1ſt regiment, was much wounded and fell. This ſoon alarmed thoſe who were near, and a crowd of the grenadier battalion aſſembling round the houſe, Serjeant Malpas, the drill ſerjeant of the battalion, was ordered by an officer to go and examine into the matter. He accordingly went, and in forcing the door open broke his ſword in half, and following a man up ſtairs received a ſtab with a ſword in the left breaſt, upon which he came down, and taking a firelock from a ſoldier, was going up ſtairs again, when the man or men above ſhot him dead on the ſpot: he fell backwards, and was taken out of the houſe by thoſe preſent. Oct. 6.h.

Oct. 6th. This ſo enraged the ſoldiers, that they inſtantly ſet fire to the houſe, which being thatched, in a few minutes was all in a blaze In the mean time every one was watching to ſee who ſhould come out of the houſe. Two men ſoon jumped out at a window, one of which ſoon diſappeared, the other they ſeized and inſtantly hung upon a tree while his houſe was in flames, and after ſhooting at, and otherwiſe mangling him, left him hanging, as a dreadful example to his villainous countrymen.

Two women, one of which had a child in her arms, came out of the houſe after it was ſet on fire, and were ſuffered to go unmoleſted; the woman who had the child was wounded in the thigh and bled very much.

It was ſuſpected from the firing that was kept up from the windows that there were more than two men in the houſe, and that they might probably have concealed themſelves in the cellars; on that account a ſerjeant and ſixteen men were

left

left at the houſe during the night, but nothing appeared to confirm that opinion. Oct.

This is a very ominous prelude to our winter quarters among the Dutch; however, ſoldiers are not apt to be ſuperſtitious.

Marched at eight o'clock, paſſing through Thiel about twenty miles down the river ſide, and were cantoned at the moſt convenient places all along the ſide of the river. The grenadiers of the guards oppoſite Bommel, the light infantry battalion at Nergnen, Meteron, Aſte, &c. the other battalions of the guards on our left, and the line of Britiſh, and Heſſians, &c. extending as far up the river ſide as to communicate with the right of the Auſtrian army from Emmerick. 7th.

The Dutch troops are on our right as far as Gorcum, &c. and ſeveral Britiſh troops occupy the diſtrict of Bommel. The enemy having got poſſeſſion of Fort St. Andre by the treachery of the Dutch commander, Lieutenant-general Abercrombie was ordered to retake it, which he 12th.

Oct. he accordingly did, without loſing a man: a piquet, conſiſting of about 400 infantry, with artillery, &c. kept poſſeſſion of it, and was relieved every forty-eight hours.

Lieutenant-general Abercrombie, who commands in this diſtrict, has eſtabliſhed his quarters at Bommel.

Head quarters are at Arnheim.

17th. The grenadier battalion, and two companies of the light infantry, were detached to the poſt of Heldt, ſix miles below Bommel, where they remained till the 28th. The enemy are very numerous oppoſite to us, and make ſome attempts to retake fort St. Andre almoſt every day. They have thrown ſome ſhells into Thiel.

20th. Yeſterday the enemy made a general attack on all the out-poſts from Nimeguen. The 37th regiment of foot behaved with great gallantry; but unfortunately miſtaking a ſtrong body of French huſſars for the huſſars of the regiment Rohan in our ſervice, ſuffered them to enter the village in

in which they were, when the huſſars turning upon them, killed or took priſoners, it is ſaid, all of them, except Major Hope who commanded, and about fifty men. Oct.

This day and yeſterday the enemy made a movement towards Nimeguen, which place they ſeem determined to have, coſt what it may. 24th.

We think it is impoſſible for them to croſs the Waal, if the Dutch ſtand true to their truſt. The whole of the river is commanded by our guns, and batteries erected all along the dyke at convenient diſtances, beſides which, a road is made behind the dyke for guns, carriages, &c. to paſs and repaſs; and the river Waal rolls down in ſuch a torrent, that to conſtruct any thing like a bridge over it, would require much time and trouble.

A change of poſition taking place in the army towards our left, the brigade of guards marched at night, ſo as to occupy the following places an hour before day-light in the morning: 30th.

Oct. Grenadiers, Wadonoyin.

Light infantry and 1ſt regiment, Thiel.

Coldſtream, Yoondon.

Third regiment, Sandgate and Echteld.

The heavy baggage of the army was ordered to croſs the Leck at Wagenigen, to ſome villages below Rhenen.

31ſt. Marched this night, and before day-light took the following cantonments:

Grenadier and light infantry, Dodewaart.

Firſt regiment, Heins.

Coldſtream, Eelſt.

Third regiment divided between the two laſt mentioned places.

The French fired ſeveral ſhot at ſome of our waggons, with ſick, &c. which came along the dyke, but did no damage.

Nov. 2d. Several ſhells were thrown into Thiel. A heavy cannonading heard towards Fort St. Andre.

4th. The cannonading at Fort St. Andre ſtill continues.

At

At two o'clock, P. M. our troops made a ſortie from Nimeguen, and without firing a ſhot, entered the enemy's entrenchments, and put all they found to the bayonet. In the mean time the cavalry getting round the flanks, made terrible havock among the French: it is reported not leſs than 600 were killed, and a great number wounded, who got away. Priſoners they took none. General de Burgh commanded, and the troops engaged were the huſſars of Damas; Britiſh cavalry, 15th light dragoons; infantry, 8th, 27th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th regiments; with two battalions of Hanoverian infantry, and the Hanoverian garde du corps. Nov. 5th.

The troops began to evacuate Nimeguen, in conſequence of which our brigade again changed its poſt, in order to make room for them. 6th.

The 1ſt and 3d regiments to Thiel.
Grenadiers to Drumpt.
Light infantry to Wadonoyin.
Coldſtream to Sandyke.

Nime-

Nov. 9th. Nimeguen was entirely evacuated this day; but the enemy having brought ſome guns to bear on the bridge, a random ſhot cut a rope, by which part of the bridge ſwung round to the enemy's ſide, and about 800 Dutch were taken priſoners. The loſs would not be great if they were all taken.

Several regiments having lately joined our army, the whole of the Britiſh infantry were brigaded in the following order:

13th. *Brigades of Britiſh Infantry.*

Firſt brigade, Major-general Stewart, 30th, 40th, 55th, 59th, and 79th regiments.

Second do. Major-general de Burgh, 8th, 37th, 44th, 57th, and 88th do.

Third do. Major-general Balfour, 12th, 33d, 42d, and 78th do.

Fourth do. Major-general Fox, 14th, 38th, 63d, and 80th do.

Fifth do. do. 19th, 54th, 84th, and 89th do.

Sixth

Sixth do. do. 27th, 28th, 53d, and 85th do. Nov.

The ſick have been frequently ſent to the general hoſpitals, totally deſtitute of neceſſaries, the fatal conſequence of which practice is evident in this ſevere ſeaſon.

His Royal Highneſs, always attentive to the good of the ſoldiers, iſſued an order, directing the commanding officers of regiments to pay very particular attention to this object; and likewiſe ordering the ſurgeons, purveyors, &c. at the hoſpitals, to provide them with what is neceſſary.

Laſt night a barn wherein a company of the light infantry was quartered, caught fire, which, with the adjoining houſe, was conſumed. Several articles belonging to the men were deſtroyed, but no lives loſt. 17th.

A ſevere froſt ſet in.

The enemy having laid ſiege to Grave, we frequently hear the cannonading there. 18th.

The

21ſt. The brigade of guards changed their cantonments again; the grenadiers to Arnheim; 1ſt regiment to Elden, near Amhun; Coldſtream to ——————, and 3d regiment to Valburgh.

The light infantry remained on the outpoſt, and was cantoned at Oſterhout, nearly oppoſite Nimeguen.

There are fourteen Britiſh regiments now along the Waal, from Oſterhout to Wadonoyin; the Dutch on the right towards Gorcum, and beyond; and Heſſians and Hanoverians on the left. There are alſo five regiments hutted behind Oſterhout.

28th. Working parties from the brigade, of 400 men, daily are employed in completing the defence of the Waal, oppoſite Nimeguen.

30th. The froſt being gone, the roads (except on the dykes) are ſo deep as to be almoſt impaſſable.

The general rumour now is, of a peace being negotiating, and I think ſome believe it, but all wiſh for it.

The

The number of ſick has increaſed of late in ſuch an extraordinary manner, that above half the number of ſome battalions are now in the ſeveral hoſpitals. Nov.

His Royal Highneſs has been pleaſed to order the commanding officers of regiments, on application from their ſurgeons, to ſupply the ſick with whatever quantity of wine may be neceſſary. Dec. 1ſt.

Laſt night a tremendous cannonade was kept up at Grave, and with ſmall intervals all this day.

Laſt night we heard no firing from Grave, but ſome few ſhots this day. All quiet here. 5th.

The French ſentries and our's frequently converſe acroſs the river; they complain of having no liquor, and very little meat. 7th.

The ſickneſs ſtill continues among our troops; numbers are ſent to the hoſpitals every day. 8th.

The general hoſpital for the Britiſh, which has been at Rhenen for five or ſix

Dec. months paſt, is now crowded, and thirty or forty dying every day.

9th. Grave ſtill holds out, from whence was heard a very heavy cannonading laſt night. It is not cuſtomary for Dutchmen to ſtand ſo much fire.

Our commander in chief being gone to England, the command of the allied army devolves on Lieutenant-general Count Walmoden, and the Britiſh are more particularly under the command of Lieutenant-general Harcourt.

11th. Early this morning a number of the enemy croſſed the river above Nimeguen, on the left of the canal, in ſome boats, drove back the Heſſians, and ſpiked ſome pieces of cannon; but a reinforcement arriving, they retreated back again without much loſs.

General de Buſch, with ſixteen rank and file, were killed.

12th. All is quiet this day, not a ſingle gun to be heard, neither from Grave nor along the Waal.

As

As a ſtorm is frequently preceded by a a calm, ſo we may expect ſome work to do ſoon; flushed with victory, and of an active enterpriſing ſpirit, we cannot expect the French will remain long idle. Dec.

The enemy made another attempt to croſs the river near the ſame place as before, but were repulſed. 13th.

A heavy firing alſo at Grave.

General de Buſch was buried with the uſual military honours, in the great church at Arnheim. 14th.

A ſevere froſt ſet in again. The firing at Grave continues. 15th.

Every thing remains quiet. Nothing heard from Grave.

Sickneſs ſtill increaſes. 22d.

Froſt continues ſevere, with a fall of ſnow. 25th.

Meat, and every other article of living is very ſcarce here, on account of the bridge being broke down at Arnheim by the ice.

The ice being ſufficiently ſtrong in many places to admit infantry to croſs, 28th.

Dec. about 700 of the French croſſed the Waal at Bommel, and made a lodgement under the dyke, where they continued two days. Some of them penetrated near to Molein, but were driven back again with very little loſs. Our loſs was two officers wounded, and twelve rank and file killed.

Orders are iſſued for the ſick and heavy baggage of the army to be ſent beyond the Leck with all poſſible expedition.

Several movements took place in order to ſtrengthen the defence of the river towards Thiel and Bommel; the 1ſt regiment and grenadiers marched to Dodewaart, from whence others moved to Thiel, &c.

29th. Where is now the boaſted ſecurity of the Dutch, with all their inundations? Behold the hand of Omnipotence arreſts the rapid current: a ſmooth firm paſſage is made over the waves, which all human power and wiſdom cannot prevent, and even their chief defence is made ſubſervient to the deſigns of the enemy. Froſt ſtill continues.

Marched

Marched this morning: the grenadiers and light infantry to Dodewaart and Ochton; the 1ſt regiment to Yſſendorn; and the 3d regiment to Echleldt. Jan. 1795. 1ſt.

The rivers are all completely froze over, and paſſable at moſt places.

Froſt continues exceſſive ſevere. Every arrangement is made for a retreat acroſs the Leck; the ſick are removing from the general hoſpital at Rhenen, and every thing indicates a ſpeedy movement; but where we are to make a ſtand next time, God only knows. 2d.

Froſt ſtill continues, and our ſick increaſe. Duty is, and has been, very hard, and fuel and proviſions are very ſcarce. 3d.

This morning the artillery began to deſtroy the limbers and carriages of the guns on the ſeveral batteries; as all guns, ammunition, &c. that cannot be taken away, are ordered to be deſtroyed. 4th.

Orders having been previouſly given, and the cannon and ammunition on the batteries along the Waal being deſtroyed 5th.

Jan. 7th. as much as poſſible, the army abandoned the poſt on that river, and croſſed the Leck at ſeveral places, as previouſly ordered. The Coldſtream and 3d regiment did not croſs that day, for the enemy following up cloſely, ſeveral ſkirmiſhes enſued, in which the 3d regiment had one killed and ſeveral wounded. The grenadiers, light infantry, and 1ſt regiment croſſed at Rhenen.

Rhenen is a ſmall town, but pleaſantly ſituated on the north banks of the river Leck; it has no fortification, except a wall and dry ditch, which hardly deſerves that name.

It has a ſmall church, with a very high ſteeple, of a noble appearance and elegant architecture.

Part of the church, and a large building reſembling a monaſtry adjoining, has been converted into an hoſpital ſince Auguſt laſt, for the whole of the Britiſh army. The hoſpital, as well as every other place, are filled with ſoldiers, and no trade of any kind appears. Several large

large temporary hoſpitals have been erected in the fields adjoining. Jan.

The great mortality which has lately pervaded this army, added to the ſhameful abuſe and neglect in ſeveral of the hoſpital departments, has made it a perfect Golgotha. Upwards of four thouſand men having been buried here within the laſt three months.

At this time near half the army are ſick, and the other half much fatigued with hard duty. This is now the tenth day ſince any of us has had a night's reſt, or had time to undreſs.

About one o'clock this morning we recroſſed the Leck, meaſures being taken and arrangements made to attack the enemy at Thiel by day-light this morning.

But the enemy was beforehand with us, and inſtead of waiting for us, they attacked General Dundas's out-poſts from Burn, &c. and alſo croſſed the Waal at ſeveral other places in very great force. 8th.

Jan. We formed a line in the morning along the dyke on the ſouth ſide of the Leck. One of our ſentries ſhot an emigrant huſſar as he was patroling in front of our poſts, miſtaking him for one of the enemy, whoſe dreſs his very much reſembled.

9th. Every thing very quiet this day. The army is prodigiouſly crowded, and the wretched inhabitants greatly diſtreſſed. Froſt continues ſevere, with a fall of ſnow.

10th. The brigade croſſed the Leck a ſecond time, and took our poſts on the heights, to the left of Rhenen; ſheltered a little in the large ſheds uſed for the purpoſe of drying tobacco, of which there are great numbers, as that plant is much cultivated here, and ſeems to thrive well. Froſt exceſſive ſevere.

11th. Changed our poſition to the right of Rhenen, and ſtrong piquets advanced acroſs the Leck. Here alſo we took ſhelter in theſe tobacco ſheds, three or four companies in one ſhed. The ſick

are

are removing from the hoſpital as faſt as poſſible. Jan.

Heard a heavy cannonading on our left towards Arnheim, or beyond. Every thing quiet here. 12th.

Froſt ſtill continues. 13th.

The manner of burying the dead ſoldiers here is adapted to the circumſtances of the times: in a field appointed for that purpoſe, a large hole is dug in the ground, from twelve to twenty feet ſquare, more or leſs, and twelve or fourteen feet deep; here the coffins are piled regularly one above another, from the bottom to within a foot or two of the ſurface; then they begin another row, complete that to the top, and ſo on till the hole is full, when they cover the whole over with earth, and then dig another. They are not many days in filling a hole, and the exceſſive ſeverity of the froſt prevents any ſmell from ariſing, which otherwiſe would be intolerable.

I obſerved on paſſing by Valenciennes, on the 15th of October, 1793, in our

Jan. route to Englefontaine, that the inhabitants there had adopted the ſame method of burying their dead in a place about half a mile diſtant from the town, only that they always covered the coffin with a little earth before they left it, ſo that only the ſide of it could be ſeen.

This might poſſibly be occaſioned by the great mortality which prevailed there at that time, in conſequence of the late ſiege.

14th. This day the enemy made a general attack on our out-poſts on the ſouth ſide of the Leck, moſt of which were driven back, while the French appeared advancing in all quarters, eſpecially towards our right, where we had a full view of a column of cavalry and infantry advancing towards the river, but before they reached it, they made a halt. Our piquet oppoſite Rhenen ſtood the conteſt all the afternoon, till darkneſs put an end to their firing. A few were killed, and Capt. Wheatly of the light infantry was wounded, with a number of men.

After

After dark the piquets were withdrawn, and about midnight the whole army marched by different routes, which had been previouſly marked out, for the river Yſſel, and totally abandoned the Leck, leaving about 250 ſick in Rhenen hoſpital, unable to be moved. Jan.

We marched down to Amoringen, and from thence ſtruck acroſs a common to the villages of Scharpenzaal, Renſwort, and Wilderen. The flank battalions occupied Renſwort, and cloſe adjoining is a remarkable pleaſant ſeat of ſome nobleman. We paſſed by on our march ſome exceeding ſtrong works, well mounted with cannon, on the line of the inundation between Amersfort and the Rhine; but our night marches having ſo fatigued us, and the cold ſo exceſſive ſevere, that no proſpect could give us any ſatisfaction, nor was any ſight pleaſing except a fire. 15th.

The brigade of guards, and Colonel Strutt's brigade of the line were ordered to march at four o'clock and aſſemble at Lunteron, and await the orders of Major-general 16th.

Jan. 16th. jor-general de Burgh: we accordingly marched at the appointed hour, and after a very tedious journey, about three o'clock in the afternoon reached the verge of an immenſe deſart, called the Welaw; when, inſtead of having gained a reſting place for the night as we expected, were informed that we had fifteen miles further to go.

Upon this information many began to be much dejected, and not without reaſon; for ſeveral of us, beſides ſuffering the ſeverity of the weather and fatigue of the march, had neither eat nor drank any thing except water that day.

For the firſt three or four miles ſuch a diſmal proſpect appeared as none of us was ever witneſs to before; a bare ſandy deſart with a tuft of withered graſs, or ſolitary ſhrub, here and there; the wind was exceſſive high, and drifted the ſnow and ſand together ſo ſtrong, that we could hardly wreſtle againſt it; to which was added, a ſeverity of cold almoſt inſufferable. The froſt was ſo intenſe, that the

the water which came from our eyes, freezing as it fell, hung in icicles to our eyelaſhes, and our breath freezing as ſoon as emitted, lodged in heaps of ice about our faces, and on the blankets or coats that were wrapped round our heads. Jan. 16th.

Night faſt approaching, a great number, both men and women, began to linger behind, their ſpirits being quite exhauſted, and without hopes of reaching their deſtination; and if they once loſt ſight of the column of march, though but a few minutes, it being dark, and no tract to follow, there was no chance of finding it again. In this ſtate numbers were induced to ſit down, or creep under the ſhelter of buſhes; where, weary, ſpiritleſs, and without hope, a few moments conſigned them to ſleep: but, alas! whoever ſlept awaked no more; their blood almoſt inſtantly congealed in their veins, the ſpring of life ſoon dried up; and if ever they opened their eyes, it was only to be ſenſible of the laſt agonies of their miſerable exiſtence.

Others,

Jan. 16th. Others, ſenſible of the danger of ſitting down, but having loſt the column, wandered up and down the pathleſs waſte, ſurrounded with darkneſs and deſpair; no ſound to comfort their ears but the bleak whiſtling wind; no ſight to bleſs their eyes but the wide, trackleſs deſart, and "ſhapeleſs drift;" far from human help, far from pity, down they ſink to riſe no more!

About half paſt ten o'clock at night we reached Bickborge, when, to add to our misfortunes, we could hardly find room to ſhelter ourſelves from the weather; every houſe being already filled with Heſſian infantry, who are in no reſpects friendly to the Engliſh. In ſeveral houſes they poſitively refuſed us entrance, and in every one refuſed us admittance to the fire; at the ſame time they poſted ſentries by the cellar doors to prevent the inhabitants from ſelling us any liquors; even their commanding officer puſhed with his own hands a number of our men neck and heels out of his quarters.

ters. Thus we were ſituated, till partly by force, and partly by ſtealth, we crept in where we could, glad to obtain the ſhelter of a houſe at any rate, Jan.

We halted this day, and in the morning waggons were ſent out with a number of men to ſearch for thoſe who were left behind. A great number were found dead near the route of the column, but a greater number who had ſtraggled farther off, were never heard of more. In one place ſeven men, one woman, and a child were found dead; in another, a man, a woman, and two children; in another, a man, a woman, and one child; and an unhappy woman being taken in labour, ſhe, with her huſband and infant were all found lifeleſs. One or two men were found alive, but their hands and feet were frozen to ſuch a degree as to be dropping off by the wriſts and ancles. 17th.

Marched at day-light this morning, the grenadiers, 1ſt Coldſtream, and 3d regiments to Vauſſon. The light infantry 18th.

Jan. try battalion, paſſing Deventer, marched to Welſon, ſix miles below on the banks of the Yſſel; the army being cantoned all along the weſt ſide of that river from above Zutphen to the ſea.

The advanced poſts of our part of the army were at Loo and Appledoorn.

Froſt ſtill conſtinues.

19th. Perhaps never did a Britiſh army experience ſuch diſtreſs as our's does at this time. Not a village nor houſe but what bears witneſs to our miſery, in containing ſome dead and others dying; ſome are daily found who have crawled into houſes ſingly; other houſes contain five, ſix, or ſeven together, ſome dead, and others dying, or unable to walk, and as for thoſe that are able, it is no eaſy matter for them to find their way, for the country is one continued deſart, without roads, and every tract filled up with the drifting and falling ſnow. Add to all this, the inhabitants are our moſt inveterate enemies, and where opportunity offers, will rather murder a poor, loſt, diſtreſſed

treſſed Engliſhman, than direct him the right way, ſeveral inſtances of which we have already known. It is reported that in the ſeveral columns of the army about 700 are miſſing, ſince we left the river Leck. Jan.

Froſt continues very ſevere. 20th.

Our numerous hoſpitals which were lately ſo crowded, are for the preſent conſiderably thinned. Removing the ſick in waggons, without cloathing ſufficient to keep them warm in this rigorous ſeaſon, has ſent ſome hundreds to their eternal home; and the ſhameful neglect that prevails through all that department, makes our hoſpitals mere ſlaughter-houſes. Without covering, without attendance, and even without clean ſtraw, and ſufficient ſhelter from the weather, they are thrown together in heaps, unpitied, and unprotected, to periſh by contagion; while legions of vultures, down to the ſtewards, nurſes, and their numberleſs dependants, pamper their bodies and fill their coffers with the nation's treaſure, 21ſt.

Jan. 21ſt. and like beaſts of prey fatten on the blood and carcaſes of their unhappy fellow creatures; who of the number that are unhappily doomed to the ſhades of death, not one in an hundred returns, but periſhes under the infernal claws of thoſe harpies, ſtill thirſting for more blood, and rioting in the jaws of death.

For the truth of what I ſay, I appeal to every man in the army who has only for a few hours obſerved with an attentive eye the general rule of conduct in our hoſpitals of late, and witneſs here the ſcene before me while I now write. A number of men laying on a ſcanty allowance of dirty wet ſtraw, which from the heat of their bodies, ſends up a viſible ſteam; unable to help themſelves; and though a ſufficient number of men are liberally paid for their attendance, none has been near for ſeveral hours, even to help them to a drink of water. Five carcaſes, covered only with the rags they wore when they were alive, are piled one upon another in the yard, on pretence that the ground

ground is too hard to bury them until a thaw comes. Jan. 21ſt.

This is a very diſagreeable ſubject, but one thing more I muſt take notice of, which leaves them without excuſe.

His Royal Highneſs has at all times paid great attention to the ſick of his army, and directions have been given and regulations made, as circumſtances required, tending to promote their comfort and reſtore their health; beſides a number of ſtanding orders, which, if ſtrictly attended to, would remove the greateſt part of the prevailing grievances, even at this extraordinary period, one in particular I cannot help taking notice of; it was given out in the order of the 4th of June laſt, and is as follows:

"HIS Royal Highneſs the commander in chief directs, that whenever the vicinity of the camp will permit it, a field officer for the week ſhall be appointed for the inſpection of the flying general hoſpital.

Jan. "The officer upon this very eſſential duty is expected to viſit frequently the hoſpital at *unſtated hours*, to ſuperintend the cleanlineſs and diſcipline of it *in every particular*, to examine the diet of the patients, and obſerve whether they receive that *unremitting care and attention their ſituation demands*, and to report immediately any *deficiency*, *neglect*, or *irregularity*, to the commander in chief."

An order has alſo been iſſued with reſpect to cloathing the ſick, which I noticed before; beſides the moſt liberal proviſion being made for ſervants or nurſes, as well as in apparel, liquor, and every other requiſite, leaves no excuſe for neglect in thoſe who have the ſuperintending of our now too numerous hoſpitals.

22d. Froſt continues ſevere.

Batt horſes, baggage, &c. are ſent off, and all ſick officers ordered to Lingen, on the banks of the Ems. This is generally the prelude of a march.

The

The light infantry left their quarters at Welſen, and marched to Deventer, to relieve General de Burgh's brigade, who are ordered to march to-morrow. Jan. 26th.

Deventer is a large handſome town, the houſes generally commodious, and ſome elegant. A great number of our ſtragglers are come in, and many of them having taken the advantage of their abſence, have plundered and committed many acts of outrage among the inhabitants in the country through which they have paſſed. The Dutch and us were no great friends before, but thoſe ſkulking villains, for whom no puniſhment is too ſevere, has given them more cauſe of hatred and diſcontent than ever they had before; hence they ſhut up their ſhops and deny every thing at our approach, and behold us with a kind of ſcornful diſdain, while they receive the French armies on their approach with acclamations of joy, as their only protectors; for under them their perſons are ſafe, and if their

Jan. property is taken for the public good, it is punctually paid for with paper.

27th. Halted at Deventer. The ſick ſent forward, and a working party employed in deſtroying the guns and ammunition in the ſtorehouſes here; it being a fortified town, the ſtores are conſiderable.

29th. Marched to Hatten, a ſmall village ten miles eaſtward from Deventer.

30th. To Delden, a conſiderable town on the Regge river; quartered very wide, round among the farm houſes.

31ſt. To Oldenzaal, one of the Dutch frontier towns towards Germany.

This town is exceedingly diſtreſſed on account of ſo many troops marching through it for two months paſt, particularly for fuel in this ſevere ſeaſon. Their common fuel in this country is peat, which they bring to this town from fifteen or twenty miles diſtant for the uſe of the troops. The poor natives are almoſt ſtarved.

Feb. 2d. Froſt, with a heavy fall of ſnow.

All

All the waggons are employed in removing the ſtores and ammunition from Delden to Benthem. Feb. 3d.

Froſt ſtill continues, with frequent falls of ſnow. The inhabitants, as well as the ſoldiers, are greatly diſtreſſed for want of fuel. 4th.

The French ſtill keep cloſe at our heels; our advanced poſts are at Delden, near which place the enemy's patroles occupy. 7th.

A ſudden thaw has ſet in, which lays the country all afloat. 9th.

The brigade of guards, except the light battalion, marched for Benthem; the light battalion remaining till relieved by the troops on the advanced poſt.

The thaw continuing, the river roſe to an amazing height. 10th.

The light infantry battalion was relieved this day, and marched for Benthem; the Britiſh 16th light dragoons, the huſſars of Rohan, Salm's infantry, York rangers, &c. took their poſt at Oldenzel.

Feb. The river between Oldinzel and Benthem being riſen to a prodigious height, the light battalion took a circuitous route by Enſkedie to Grenowe, where the Heſſians being quartered before we arrived, we were quartered round it, at five or ſix miles diſtance.

11th. Marched to Gilhuis, a long village laying under the eaſt ſide of a ridge of hills, two miles north-weſt from Benthem, where we remained. The other battalions of the brigade continued their route, the grenadiers to Ippenburen, and the others to Oſnaburg, which is head quarters. General Abercrombie, who commands the advanced poſt, is quartered at Benthem.

13th. The froſt ſet in again, with a great fall of ſnow all this day.

The people here are exceeding kind to the Engliſh, and have the good will of the ſoldiers; but the army is much exaſperated againſt the Dutch, for the inhuman treatment we have long experienced among them.

Froſt

Froſt continues. Our troops keep poſ- Feb.
ſeſſion of Oldenzel, Enſkedie, &c. and 16th.
patroles as far as Delden.

Froſt very ſevere. Notwithſtanding 17th.
the kindneſs of the inhabitants, outrages and depredations have been already committed here; a proof that no treatment, however kind, will prevent irregularities in the army, if the reins of diſcipline are ſlackened.

A woman has been raviſhed and almoſt murdered by four of our men, who are diſcovered, and in confinement.

Yeſterday the light infantry battalion 25th.
was ordered to march this morning for Ippenburen, but countermanded again (except the baggage and ſick, which are ſent forward) on account of the enemy having attacked our poſt at Northorn, a few miles to our right; they were, however, repulſed, and the 57th regiment marched from Benthem this morning as a reinforcement.

Various movements are taking place in our army to ſtrengthen the frontier.

A great

Feb. 25th. A great number of Dutch ſoldiers deſerted from Holland about this time, and joined our army.

Extract from General Orders.

" IN paying the army, and making all other payments to be computed in Engliſh money, the following coins are to be paid and received, according to the value expreſſed oppoſite their reſpective denominations, viz.

" French Louis-d'ors of Lewis 15th and 16th, to paſs for One Pound Sterling.

GOLD.	£.	s.	d.
Hanoverian piſtole, Frederick d'or, Auguſt d'or, Charles d'or, Louis-d'ors of Lewis 13th and 14th.	0	16	8

SILVER.

SILVER.	£.	s.	d.	Feb. 25th.
Dutch and German ducats,	0	9	5¾	
French crowns, - -	0	5	0	
A Convention thullar, -	0	4	5¾	
Acus, - - - -	0	3	4	
German florins, - -	0	2	2¾	

" And to prevent miſunderſtanding tending to diſappointment with the inhabitants of the country, the army are informed that the following are the general current coins paſſing in the Biſhoprick of Oſnaburg, and the rates at which they paſs, viz.

" French Louis-d'ors of Lewis 15th and 16th, to paſs for ſix Acus.

GOLD.	*Acus.*
Hanoverian Piſtole,	5 Acus
Frederick d'or,	
Auguſt d'or,	
Carolus d'or,	
Louis-d'or of Lewis 13th and 14th,	

SILVER.

Feb.

SILVER.	*Acus.*	*Marian-Groſs.*
Double and German ducats,	2	30
French crowns, -	1	18
Convention thullar, -	1	12
Acus, - - -	0	36
German florins, -	0	24

26th. Marched this morning through Benthem to Scuttorp, a ſmall, ancient looking town, on the river Aa. It has a handſome neat-built church, and a low ſtone wall round the town. Some of our brigade narrowly eſcaped drowning as they paſſed this town, the river having overflowed the road.

Benthem is remarkable for nothing but its caſtle, an ancient fabric ſtanding on the top of a hill, around which the town is built; the caſtle contains a range of barracks for the military, but is no way adapted for a modern defence againſt a powerful enemy. The country around is in general barren, and a ridge of rocky hills runs from Benthem nearly to Scuttorp;

torp; on the top of theſe hills, in a ſolitary place, is a Jew's burying ground, with ſeveral monumental inſcriptions. Feb.

The inhabitants in general are very good-natured and attentive to the ſoldiers.

To Rheim, a conſiderable town on the river Ems; the roads exceſſive bad, and the weather rainy. Here is a caſcade all acroſs the river, made by the dam of ſome water mills. 27th.

Arrived at Ippenburen, where the grenadier battalion had been for ſome time. On our march this day we met five regiments of Brunſwick going to Benthem, &c. Froſt ſet in again, and the roads exceſſive heavy. 28th.

This town is entirely ſurrounded by hills, which in ſummer time muſt have a very romantic appearance.

The brigade marched for the following places, being nearer the frontier. The three battalions from Oſnaburg to Quakenburg, and the flank battalions to Huſchenne, nine miles from Meppon, on the Ems, where General Abercrombie had March. 4th.

March. had now eſtabliſhed his quarters; they were cantoned this night at Schale, a ſmall ſtraggling village. The roads through which we paſſed this day were chiefly barren hills.

5th. To Longerick, a ſmall village.

A great number of troops are moving towards the front from the interior parts of the country.

6th. Arrived at Haſclunne, a ſmall town on the river Haſe. Our 15th regiment of light dragoons overtook us on our march, and continued their route towards Meppen, and the 16th, whom we relieved, has followed the ſame route. A barren, wild country.

7th. Halted here. Cold, rainy weather.

8th. Froſt, and a heavy fall of ſnow. We have miſerable quarters here, the people are in general poor, and fuel is very ſcarce; I ſaw ſix Dutch guilders paid for a quantity of peat, not much exceeding a hundred weight.

12th. Two French priſoners conducted through the town on their way to

head

head quarters, which are ſtill at Oſna- March.
burg.

A patrole, conſiſting of eight Brunſ- 13th.
wick huſſars, deſerted to the enemy, who have taken ſixteen men of that corps priſoners.

A ſmart ſkirmiſh between our advan- 14th.
ced poſts and thoſe of the enemy a little below Meppen, but without much loſs on either ſide. The two flank battalions are accoutred in their quarters every morning an hour before day-light.

Our park of artillery is at Vecht, be- 15th.
hind Quakenbrugge; they have lately had a ſupply of 300 horſes. It ſhould ſeem that our army means to defend this place to the utmoſt, freſh troops are daily arriving from the interior. Froſt ſtill ſevere.

Laſt night a colonel of the French, 19th.
with a flag of truce, came over to Meppen, where Lieutenant-general Abercrombie's quarters are, and this morning paſſed through Haſclunne on their way to Oſnaburg.

March. 20th. This day two of the inhabitants were robbed by ſome of our ſoldiers, and one of them ſhot through the belly with a piſtol. The ball was extracted from his back, but his life is in much danger. A reward of ten guineas is offered by our commanding officers to whoever will bring the guilty to conviction.

21ſt. Orders arrived to march to-morrow morning for Quakenbrugge, &c. All the talk is now for England.

22d. Marched to Laennegon, about twelve miles diſtance, a large village pleaſantly ſituated on the river Haſe. Weather fine and mild. The country in general barren heaths.

23d. To Quakenbrugge, diſtance about eleven miles. There are ſome cultivated ſpots and woods near the rivers, which in ſummer are very pleaſant.

This is a fine large town ſituated on the ſame river; they ſeem to have ſuffered but very little by the war; but they charge the Engliſh an exorbitant price for every article. They appear to be all Ro-

man Catholics in this part of the country, from the relics of ſuperſtition ſet up at every public place. March.

As we entered the town, we met ſome religious proceſſions, in a peculiar dreſs, both men and women of all ages.

The people in town behaved very kind to the ſoldiers in their quarters.

Marched at ſeven this morning to Vecht, a ſmall town, but pretty regular in its buildings. It has a large church, tolerably well ornamented. 24th.

The gable end of the houſes throughout all this country are generally next the ſtreet, and in the common houſes contains all the windows in the houſe.

Many large farm houſes, and all the cottages in the country, have no chimnies; a few boards are placed above the fire to prevent the ſparks from flying up to the thatch, and the ſmoke is left to find its way out how it can. Sometimes a hole is made for that purpoſe at one end of the ridge, and ſometimes not; and in the country places their dwelling, their

March. 24th. barn, cow-houſe, and ſtable are all in one. You enter by a great door at the end of the houſe, large enough to admit a waggon loaded with corn; on the right and left, cloſe to the walls, ſtand properly arranged, the cows, horſes, or other animals, with their heads towards the centre of the houſe, over them is piled their corn, ſtraw, &c.: the ſpace in the middle is for threſhing. On the floor at the farther end is the fire, and many have their beds almoſt reſembling playhouſe boxes, ſome with ſliding and others with folding doors, ranged along each ſide.

In all the towns and villages here, one ill-looking cuſtom prevails, that is, every houſe has a dunghill before the door, in that part of the ſtreet where the pavement for foot paſſengers is in England, ſo that we can ſeldom get into any houſe without walking over heaps of dung. The people in general behave with great kindneſs to our troops, eſpecially where they are civilly treated by them, which does not always happen.

Halted. Weather fine and mild. March. 25th.

The park of artillery which has been here ſome time, is moving off, but the roads are ſo exceſſive bad, that the heavy pieces as yet remain immoveable. Part of the artillery and ammunition is to be left with thoſe troops that remain.

Marched to Wildhauſen. This is a regular but a ſmall town, ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the river Lette. A rampart of a conſiderable height made of earth, with a dry ditch, runs round the town, except the eaſt ſide, which is waſhed by the river, on which ſeveral water-mills are built. The ditch and ramparts are covered with ſtately trees, which make an agreeable ſhady walk. 26th.

Obſerved a number of women digging in the garden round this place.

Marched to a ſmall ſtraggling village called Leeſte, about ſix miles from Bremen. The other three battalions marching into Bremen. The country through which we paſſed this day is in general a barren waſte. 27th.

March. 28th. The two flank battalions marched into Bremen, where our brigade was quartered. The head quarters were alſo here, and the ſeveral departments which accompany it.

Bremen being a free town, upon the approach of the army claimed its privilege as neuter with reſpect to the war, and objected to having any troops quartered on them; but finding it was in vain to contend, they at laſt conſented, and received, firſt two regiments of Hanoverians, and then the brigade of guards. The other troops all marched through without halting. It is a large, rich, and handſome town, ſituated on the river Weſſer, about ſixty miles from the ſea. The river here is navigable only for ſmall craft. The town is tolerably well fortified, with high ramparts and a wet ditch; ſeveral cannon are mounted round the town, but as war is their averſion, they pay but little attention to the ſtate of the works.

They

They have troops of their own which mount guard at the different ports, and ſeveral other places in town, where regular and proper guard rooms are built. This corps conſiſts of about 600 men, divided into ſix companies, they are cloathed in a red uniform, turned up with white; they have large red cloaks for cold or wet weather. The expenſe of the whole amounts to about 6500 pounds per annum. March. 28th.

The country round here is generally low, therefore liable to inundation.

Over the river is a wooden bridge, along the lower ſide of which is formed a range of corn-mills, thirteen in number, all acroſs the river; they are conſtructed ſo as to float, and riſe and fall with the water, and each of them can be moved at pleaſure, with all its apparatus, with as much facility as a barge.

From an ingenious mechaniſm placed here alſo, the town is plentifully ſupplied with water.

March. 28th. The ſeveral ſtreets, and the houſes along the river ſide, have a fine appearance; the ends of the houſes, which always front the ſtreets or other public places, being variouſly ornamented with painting, carving, plaiſter, &c.

There is a public cellar under the town-houſe, in which are ſome remarkable large butts for holding beer and other liquors, which are viewed as a curioſity.

The officers and ſoldiers were quartered promiſcuouſly, as the burgher's names came to hand, and many ſoldiers had far more elegant apartments than his captain.

The behaviour of the people to us was remarkably kind and polite. It is ſomething like a dream or fairy viſion, and we could hardly give credit to our own ſenſes; we who had lately been ſo buffetted about by fortune and the French, driven like vagabonds through froſt and ſnow, over all the wilds of Holland, and who in our greateſt extremities, when we aſked for any thing to refreſh ourſelves, with the money

money in our hands, was anſwered only with a ſhrug up of the ſhoulders, nix nix, nix bread, nix butter, nix beer, nix brandwyn for the Engliſhman. Now to be ſeated in the moſt elegant apartments; ſervants attending ready to anticipate every wiſh; beds of the ſofteſt down to repoſe upon, without being diſturbed in the morning with the thundering of cannon, or the uſual alarms of war; it ſeemed like ſome ſudden enchantment, but it proved real, for they uſed us like part of their own family, or children which had been long abſent, and now returned, and omitted nothing that could contribute either to our eaſe or pleaſure. March.

The brigade attended divine ſervice at one of the churches. 29th.

Every preparation is making for the embarkation of all the Britiſh infantry. A ſmall detachment of artillery to be left with the cavalry, who are to remain. Several regiments paſſed through on their way for Bremen Lake, to embark. 30th.

March. 31ſt. We here ſee the genuine advantages of trade and commerce, and the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace; here poverty hides her pallid face, and plenty, the fruits of induſtry, ſmiles on all around.

Several regiments paſs through every day, and every preparation is making for our embarkation. We remain here till all the other regiments are paſt.

The four grenadier companies joined their reſpective battalions on the 18th inſt. There now remains four battalions in our brigade.

April. 9th. The brigade of guards were ordered to march, and the following routes appointed for them, viz.

The flank battalion and 1ſt battalion of the 1ſt regiment of guards, to march on the 10th inſt. to Beverſtadt, &c. by the following route:

Friday, April 10.

Oſterholtz,
Schambeek,
Penningbuttle, and environs.

Saturday,

Saturday, April 11. April. 9th.

Beverſtadt,
Stemmen,
Oſtendorf, and environs.

The Coldſtream and 3d regiment to march April 11th, to Hagen, &c. by the following route:

Saturday, April 11.

Mayemberg,
Schavanwede.

Sunday, April 12.

Hagan,
Calſbruke,
Bramſtadt,
Wilſtadt.

To remain till farther orders.

The under-mentioned general officers to take the command of the following regiments and corps:

Major-

April. 9th. Major-general Morſhead,

Royal artillery,
Royal military artificers,
Light infantry,
Firſt regiment,
Coldſtream regiment,
Third regiment of guards,
Corps of royal waggoners.

Hon. Major-general de Burgh.

Twelfth regiment, 27th, 28th, 40th, 54th, 57th, 59th, 79th, 80th, 84th, and the loyal emigrants.

Major-general Gordon.

Third regiment buffs, 14th, 19th, 33d, 38th, 42d, 53d, 63d, 78th, and 88th.

Major-general Coates.

Eighth regiment foot, 37th, 44th, 55th, 85th, and 89th.

The

The light infantry and 1ſt regiment marched according to the orders of yeſterday, diſtance about fifteen miles. The country in general is a light ſandy ſoil, and more fruitful than that we have lately paſſed through. April. 10th.

From about Oſterholtz there is a moſt beautiful proſpect towards Bremen. The principal buildings, churches, ſpires, &c. of Bremen are plainly ſeen terminating the view; and between is an extenſive lake, in which are a great number of iſlands, filled with groves of trees, houſes, churches, &c. the whole forming a moſt delightful landſcape.

The greateſt part of our ſoldiers left Bremen with much regret. The generous and elegant entertainment we met with there, far ſurpaſſed any thing we ever experienced before, and I may venture to ſay, ever will again. A great number accompanied us out of town, and ſhewed every poſſible reſpect. Several female heroines took leave of their friends and followed us.

Marched

April. 11th. Marched to Beverſtadt, a village about fifteen miles diſtance; the country rather barren. The village being ſmall, we were much crowded.

12th. Halted there.

13th. To Wilderſtadt, a village near the river ſide, a few miles above Bremen Lake.

14th. Embarked at five o'clock in the morning, at the mouth of the creek near Bremen Lake, on board the following tranſports:

Light infantry.

Ships.	Numb. of men.
Ann, - - -	302
Briton, - - -	300

Firſt regiment.

Richard, - -	360
John, - - -	160
Alexander, - -	270

Coldſtream.

Bellona, - -	320
Loyal Briton, - -	250

Third

Third regiment. April.

Albion,	- -	340
Three Brothers,	-	230

The troops on board each ſhip were divided into three watches; one of which was always upon deck, night and day, on account of the ſhip's being ſo much crowded.

Laſt night an artillery-man fell overboard one of the tranſports and was drowned. 18th.

Weighed anchor and attempted to drop down the river, but the wind failing caſt anchor again. 20th.

Weighed anchor and fell down to the opening of the river; anchored again; wind ſouth-weſt. 21ſt.

This day all the fleet, except a few, dropt down near the mouth of the river and lay at anchor, waiting for the others coming down. The whole fleet with the convoy was upwards of 200 ſail. The river here, including the tracts of ſand which the tide covers at high water, is 22d.

fifteen

April. fifteen miles wide; but the road for ſhips of burthen is narrow and crooked, marked with buoys on each ſide; thoſe on the right, white; thoſe on the left, black.

23d. Laſt night we had a heavy ſquall of wind, but no damage was done.

24th. The fleet ſailed, and about duſk cleared the mouth of the Weſſer, wind ſouth-weſt. In the river we ſaw the maſt of a tranſport which was loſt three months ago by going out of the tract.

25th. Continued under a briſk gale on the larboard tack, cloſe to the wind all day; the gale ſtronger towards night.

26th. Laſt night and early this morning it blew what we freſh water ſailors thought a perfect hurricane; the ſea went mountains high, and exhibited ſuch a ſcene as few of us had ever witneſſed before. The ſoldiers whoſe turn it was to be on deck were forced to remain below, the ſea breaking frequently over the ſhip with ſuch violence that we thought we were going to the bottom; ſo that between

ſea-

ſea-ſickneſs and the ſtorm we were in a very uncomfortable ſituation: but in the forenoon the wind much abated, but not much our ſickneſs, which was almoſt univerſal. April.

Kept upon the ſame tack all this day, being driven a great way to the northward by the ſtorm yeſterday morning. The fleet which had been ſcattered very wide by the ſtorm collected itſelf cloſer together; we believe none ſuffered much damage; the Three Brothers, in which part of the 3d regiment was, loſt her bowſprit and part of her head. 27th.

This day we had the pleaſure of beholding Britiſh ground once more, which proved to be Cheviot hills, and the high ground to the northward of them. The ſea ſickneſs began to abate, and a kind of ſecret joy brightened every countenance, in hopes of ſoon reaching our native country, and ending our tedious voyage. 30th.

Kept beating up againſt the wind, but made very little way. Paſſed Banbury Caſtle, diſtance two leagues. May. 1ſt.

Wind

May. 2d. Wind veered a little more to the eaſt, by which we were enabled to reach off Whitby before ſun-ſet. This day we paſſed in ſight of Shields, Sunderland, &c. The ſhore on the Yorkſhire coaſt is generally high and rocky.

Whitby, with ſome other towns along that ſhore, are curiouſly built under the ſhelter of the cliffs and hills, ſo that hardly a houſe can be ſeen, till you are cloſe upon them. We came along near the ſhore with a gentle breeze, and fine ſun-ſhine. The ſhore, as far up as Flamborough Head, is high ſteep rocks, inhabited by numberleſs flocks of ſea gulls, and other ſea birds.

3d. Laſt night a calm and thick fog coming on, we were forced to caſt anchor, and this morning made a little way, but the coaſt being dangerous, and the fog continuing all day, we anchored again, and remained till next morning.

4th. Found ourſelves off Cromer in Norfolk, diſtant four miles. The morning clear and a briſk gale, but directly againſt us.

us. Weighed anchor and made a little way, the tide alſo coming ſtrongly againſt us. About eleven o'clock, A. M. caſt anchor with the fleet. May.

Weighed anchor, and with the principal part of the fleet reaching off Yarmouth, anchored in the roads. Weather very fine and calm. 5th.

Yarmouth preſents a fine proſpect from the roads, the houſes all built with brick, and covered with tiles, appear of a red colour; but the great church and one chapel are the only buildings which appear any way conſpicuous.

Weighed anchor at day-light, and proceeded with a freſh gale within ſight of the Nore, but a calm ſucceeding, and night coming on, the fleet anchored. The diviſions of the fleet parted this day, that for Portſmouth ſtanding off to the left, and that for Harwich putting in there. 6th.

Weighed anchor at day-light, and with a gentle breeze paſſed the Nore, and anchored at Graveſend. 7th.

May. 8th. Weighed anchor about ten A. M. and with a briſk gale arrived at Greenwich.

This morning three companies of the 1ſt regiment diſembarked, were ſeen by his Majeſty, and marched to London.

9th. The remainder of the brigade diſembarked at ſeven o'clock this morning, and marched to the parade in St. James's Park, from whence each battalion marched to their ſeveral quarters.

The men had eight days leave given them, excuſed from all kinds of duty, in order to ſee their friends.

Thus ended our expedition, which, though unſucceſsful in the end, all the nation will be ready to allow was not owing either to a want of courage or conduct in the officers or men engaged in it, but to a number of events which could neither be foreſeen or prevented; ſuch as the extraordinary exertions of the enemy, ſuch, indeed, as neither they nor any other nation could continue for any conſiderable time. The freezing of the Waal, which does not happen to ſuch a degree

perhaps

perhaps once in a century; and at the same time the raging ſickneſs which prevailed, reduced our army to leſs than half its former number. May. 9th.

Under all theſe circumſtances, it is rather to be wondered at that we effected ſuch a ſafe retreat, eſpecially through a country, whoſe inhabitants, as far as they durſt avow themſelves, were as much, or more our enemies, than the French.

AS various reports have been circulalated concerning the donation articles which our generous friends in England, Scotland, and Ireland, ſubſcribed for and ſent us, the following is nearly the proportion that each man received who was preſent with his regiment at all the different times of delivery, during the time we were on the continent.

May. 9th. Blue cloth trowſers one pair, for which we paid 2s. each.
Great coats, one.
Flannel waiſtcoats, three.
Do. drawers, two pair.
Do. ſocks, two pair.
Do. nightcaps, one.
Shoes, four pair.
Stockings, two pair.
Handkerchiefs, one.
Gloves, two pair.

The women and children alſo who were preſent with us in the month of March, 1794, received each a proportion of things, ſuch as grey cloaks, flannel ſhifts, pettycoats, ſhoes, children's caps, and other flannel articles.

Several of the above articles, the ſhoes in particular, were of the beſt quality and workmanſhip, and were of infinite ſervice to us, eſpecially in a country where the materials for making them are ſo very bad.

Our

Our ſoldiers frequently broke out in rough, but ſincere expreſſions of gratitude to thoſe benevolent characters who ſo generouſly and timely ſupplied our wants; eſpecially to the ladies, ſeveral of whom we were informed by the papers, diſdained not to make up with their own fair hands, a number of the articles which we received. May. 9th.

THE END.

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